THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869. [VOLUME II---NUMBER 14

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 6

PERSONAL.—We had a call from Mr. T. R. Christian, one of the Proprietors and Editors of that fine weekly, the Americus Courier, one of the most sterling and outspoken of our State Journals.

☞ See Fourth Page.

The Skating Rink.

While Memphis is debating, Atlanta is acting, and the magnificent hall of Messrs. Glenn & Wright will be open to the public some day this week. This we learn, is the finest and best finished Skating Rink in the United States, and we trust will be as elsewhere patronized by the best of our citizens.

Skating is unquestionably the most fascinating and agreeable of exercises.

The Hall is 200 feet long, by 40 wide, and is provided with music stands, skate room, and ante-rooms, conveniently arranged and well fitted up for ladies and gentlemen.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

The New York Times on Georgia Affairs.

In another column we reproduce entire, quite a remarkable leader from the New York Times, upon what it is pleased to call the Georgia Embroglio,

Following just after the atrocious calumny of its Washington correspondent upon the present good order reigning over our whole State, coming out concurrently with Gov. Bullock's advent in Washington as the champion of re-reconstruction, and just before the opening of Congress, it bears the aspect of being part of Governor Bullock's revolutionary and dangerous scheme, for the overthrow of our State Government, and the subversion of our liberties by a Provisional tryanny, of which he is to be the Gesler. It will be hard for it to remove the suspicion that it is pulling one of the wires in a plot by preconcert. Once fix that fact, and it stands branded a Hessian in journalism, acting its paid work, and worthy of scorn.

But grant the paper is making an honest, unconspiratorial, and unbought argument for conviction.

The strange spectacle is seen of the citizens and journals of one State, displaying interference in the domestic affairs of another, seeking to mould the policy of that State, and in the failure to carry our cherished views, urging the general government to a wicked destruction of the whole system of government of the said sister State. It in no way concerns New York or any of her people. The result can not affect her or them. It can not and does not impair the integrity of any Federal law that involves her or their rights. It is simply a gratuitous and impertinent meddling, seemingly prompted by partisan zeal, done in glaring ignorance of facts, called for by no possible sentiment or duty, involving an unwarrantable assault upon the liberties of the entire people of a great sister State, and that would be bitterly resented if attempted towards New York.

But let us look to the argument of the Times—an argument as sophistical as its purpose is indefensible.

It says that Georgia is in conflict with the principles on which reconstruction can be declared consummated. This is vague. But grant it. So is Ohio. So is New York. Difference of political opinion is no ground for throwing our State into anarchy.

It says Georgia professes to be reconstructed, and yet disregards one of the conditions of reconstruction. Not so. Every requirement of reconstruction was met fully, and is observed obediently.

The State stood at the door of the Union and was partially admitted. That it was not fully admitted was a piece of bad faith on the part of the party that had control of the government. Georgia had faithfully, aye, to the letter, met every exaction, yes, the changing, accumulating exactions of the reconstruction laws, and their heaping supplements. The people elected a Convention, the convention made a constitution, the constitution was ratified by the people, and ratified by Congress, a State government was organized under the Constitution, inaugurated and put to work: Congressmen were elected—all done in the reconstruction rut, with scrupulous fidelity to instructions.

Then when the State was rehabilitated after the Radical plan, and was a State, as much as New York is, her General Assembly under its constitutional right to judge of the qualifications of its own members, decided the negroes ineligible.

This was done after full discussion, by the only tribunal that had jurisdiction, done under the Constitution, done honestly and from right, not from disaffection to the Government, as falsely charged.

The honesty of the deed was proven by the submission of the question to the Supreme Court. That tribunal decided the negro eligible. The grave question then arises, how is the State to mark its obedience to a law its legislators in the exercise of a constitutional privilege erroneously construed?

Here now comes the rub. We aver that the Legislature of Georgia is ready to do its Constitutional duty. When Congress requires it to do an unconstitutional and illegal thing, Congress is as guilty of wrong as Georgia can be. Wrong is not righted by doing further wrong. The law is not vindicated by breaking more law. The Constitution is not redeemed by continued infractions upon its sanctity.

If the Legislature did wrong, let it rectify the wrong legally, not unlawfully. What is the legal method of rectification? This is the point, and the only point. We deny all charges of "defiant attitude," "playing the part of nullifier." "defying the authority of the Government," and other aspersions upon our people. We claim the right of discussing these grave political questions that affect our welfare, without having the exercise of the right made the basis of a false charge against our obedience to law. It is to our interest to preserve intact the constitutional safeguards of our rights. Too many of them have been swept away. If, then, we make an honest struggle for the integrity of law, let the Northern Republicans respect the spirit, though they may not agree with us. They, as well as we, are interested in the defeat of anarchy and the preservation of free institutions.

The ablest minds North and South, differ upon the great question involved in the way of rectifying the error of the Legislature in deciding the negro ineligible.

Divest the subject of its politics, change the issue of the act, decide the point upon square principles of pure Constitutional law. This is the way to meet it.

The Legislature decided the negroes ineligible, and admitted their competitors. Can that body review its final decree? Can it Constitutionally do anything else to show its respect to the Court's ruling than to admit the negro in the future? The most learned jurists of the Union think it can not. Well, then if it is a simple Constitutional disability to restore the negroes, if the Legislature is estopped by law from retracing its steps, if its power is limited by a binding Constitution to simply changing its course in the future, is it not the very slogan of partisanism to howl against it for dutiful adhesion to legitimate authority? And is it not the very madness of faction to threaten the "revival of military government," and the overthrow of our State policy for a point that is practically yielded, simply because it is not yielded exactly as the Radicals wish.

The Legislature has not met since the Court decided the question. The Governor has not called it together. It does not meet by law until January. It has, therefore, had no chance to act on the question. The discussion of the subject by the State papers does not decide the matter, and the New York Times is acting most unreasonably in wanting our State Government overthrown because certain Democratic journals take this or that view. And in wanting Congress to forestall the action of our Legislature, it would have Congress perpetrate a hideous wrong.

The article of the Times is full to the brim of untrue premises and illogical deductions. It misrepresents the temper of our people; it falsifies their purposes; it misstates matters; it displays gross ignorance of facts, and its sophistries are the more dangerous because put forward with seeming good temper and fairness.

If the Legislature was to convene tomorrow, and a negro member properly elected was to present himself to fill a vacancy, he would be admitted instantly. And in the absence of such a case, the Legislature would enact its willingness to admit such a member.

Does not this show obedience to law? Would not this exhibit a recognition of the principle? If the law forbids its doing more, then those who would make it break law, are the real enemies to the authority of the Government.

A number of vacancies exist, and have existed for months, some of them from counties where the negro vote largely predominates. Governor Bullock has never ordered an election to fill these vacancies, but neglects his duty, seeking to put the State in a false position that he may succeed in getting it remanded to a Provisional condition. An election of a negro member would test the willingness of the Legislature to obey the ruling of the Court. Governor Bullock wants no such test. He stands in the position of preventing a legal test, and at the same time conspiring desperately to swamp the State Government to give him personal power.

But we appeal to the honest Republicans of the North, to make no such unholy sacrifice of a great State and its virtuous people.

The Georgia Imbroglio.

There can be no doubt that the *status* of Georgia will be—as our Washington correspondent has intimated—"one of the first matters to receive the attention of Congress." Nor is there much room for doubt as to the result. The State is, in a certain sense, in conflict with the Federal Government, and with the principles and policy on which alone reconstruction can be declared consummated. The spectacle now presented is that of a State professing to be reconstructed and claiming the privileges which reconstruction involves, yet disregarding one of its essential conditions and defying the authority at whose hands the fullest liberty in respect to Federal representation is sought. The anomaly is too flagrant to escape correction.

Certainly Congress can not be accused of precipitancy in any decisive action which may now be taken. It has waited patiently in the hope that the common sense of the people of Georgia would compel the Democratic members of their Legislature to undo the mischief which was deliberately perpetrated. An appeal having been had to the Supreme Court of the State, to determine the eligility of colored citizens to office and to seats in the Legislature, both Congress and the country were willing to await the decision. The absurdity and injustice of the expulsion of the colored members of the Democratic majority was apparent from the outset. But the interference which that act might have seemed, on the instant, to justify, was deferred in compliance with the expressed wish that the legality of the proceeding might be adjudicated upon by the highest Court of the State, whose code furnished the pretext assigned by the majority. That decision was pronounced long ago. The Georgia Court, having reviewed the terms of the new Constitution and its bearing on the old slave code, together with the scope and purpose of the 14th Amendment, came to the conclusion that the colored man is eligible to office, and is entitled to the position in the Legislature assigned him by the electors, but denied him by the Democracy. The judgment thus rendered divested the expulsion of its only pretence of legality, and afforded an occasion for remedying the wrong by which any party not bent upon mischief would gladly have profited.

But the wrong is persisted in instead of being atoned for. Prudent counsellors in the State have here and there urged upon the parties to the expulsion the expediency of yielding to the law, and fulfilling in good faith the pledges given to the National Government. The advice has not been heeded. On the contrary, the Democratic press and leaders have grown more and more defiant. They will not recede from the ground they have assumed. They will not restore the members expelled because of the color of their skin, nor disavow the pretenson on which the expulsion rested. "At the expense of future mortification to Congress, at the expense of keeping out of a sham Union"—as one of their journals declares—they propose to stand where they are. Congress may succumb if it will—the country may assent to the violation of a fundamental condition of reconstruction if it so determine; but as for the Legislature and Democracy of Georgia, they are resolved to maintain the defiant attitude they have assumed. Happen what may, they will at least try to be masters of the situation.

This condition of things can not be acquiesced in quietly forever. The issue raised must be disposed of sooner or later—and the sooner the better for all. It is not enough that the State is denied representation at Washington. Its non-recognition there comports with the hypothesis that its reconstruction is incomplete. But the time has come when Congress must go forward or backward: it must declare that Georgia may abrogate the condition of reconstruction and disregard the provisions of the local organic law with impunity, or it must decide that what has been supposed to be the reconstruction of the State is a farce, and a fraud—rendering necessary the revival of military government and the renewal of the process which had faith has for the time annulled. The remedy is harsh, and none can contemplate it without regret. But the evil to be cured is deep-seated and apparently otherwise irremediable. We are required to choose between the continuance of what is virtually a conflict with a State nominally reconstructed playing the part of nullifier, and the enforcement of measures which shall vindicate the authority of the General Government and compel Georgia to adapt itself to the requirements which alone can render reconstruction just and enduring. The alternative is not pleasant, but it is forced upon the country by those who will probably soon begin to realize its consequences.

Georgia News.

Business brisk.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Cotton receipts Friday, 213 bales. Eggs scarce. Business dull.—*Rome Daily.*

A new house begun every week.—*Rome Southerner.*

Americus has five candidates for Mayor. [*Americus Courier.*

Syd. Scarborough broke his leg with a velocipede. Americus very prosperous. [*Americus Republican.*

Mr. Carter Langford, the Beaverist, caught four beavers Saturday, weighing 63 pounds.—*West Point Shield.*

COLLIDED.—A collision took place on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad on Thursday. Engines demonished, but nobody killed.—*Rome Courier.*

The first shad of the season at the Globe Hotel on Friday. Mr. Reuben H. Chapelier, of Columbia county, robbed of $538. *Augusta Chronicle.*

A. J. Byrd's dead body found on the Louisville road, four miles from the city. A negro with a gun disappeared. The paintings selling low, few persons in attendance.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

The Superior Court in session costs the county $600 per week. First white shad at the Fish House. In the case of Dawson *et. al.* heirs of George W. Smith, vs. James Rankin, the plaintiffs got a verdict of $16,800.—*Colombus Sun.*

Mr. Iverson Dupree, a train hand on the Central Road, was shockingly mutilated to death by an engine striking and dragging him under the wheels. The gin house of Mrs. Elizabeth Lumpkin, in Columbia county, robbed.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Columbus will have a Catholic Fair the Thursday before Christmas. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad has brought 17,013 bales of cotton from Sept. 1st to Friday; the Mobile and Girard Road 13,126 bales; the Southwestern 18,967; total 33,964.—*Columbus Sun.*

The people in this section are planting large crops of small grain. A gentleman of Elbert county, has invented a calculating machine, the result of twenty years thought. It will add, multiply, etc., by turning a crank. Elberton improving.—*Elberton Gazette.*

Miss Susan Stephens, a daughter of Alvin H. Stephens, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol, last week. No reliable information as to the cause. Vegetables scarce. Copious rains. Colonel Wimpy, has gone to Washington. Mr. J. Payne, badly injured by lumber falling on him.—*Dahlonega Signal.*

Near Ousley's Station a difficulty ensued between Mr. Richard and a negro named Joe, Mr. Richard killed Joe, and was dangerously cut on the head with an axe. The gin house of Mr. M. N. B. Outlaw, near Statenville, burned—cause, friction of machinery.—*Valdosta Times.*

The Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad is being rapidly located. Fierce dogs running loose at night. Jeter, a cow stealer, escaped from jail. Mr. Burrel Bailey, an old and worthy citizen, was killed by some negroes in a difficulty, brought on by the negroes. He wounded a negro, Alf Donalson.—*Bainbridge Sun.*

Savannah ought to be made a manufacturing city. There is an immense number of vacant lots in the city, and hundreds of acres in the suberbs, that could be used for this purpose. The son of Mrs. Grayson, mysteriously shot, is not dead, as reported, but improving.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Griffin City Council elect consists of James S. Boynton, Mayor; Aldermen, Beeks, Drake, Patrick, Cunningham, King, Beecher, Mooney, and Drewry. The work on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad is progressing finely.—*Griffin Georgian.*

The public sale of leases of town lots in Brunswick was spirited. From $10 to $106 was bid. 60 lots averaged $28 per lot. Many negroes bid. In Camden county the rice crop has reached 60,000 bushels, worth $30,000. The section exports twelve million feet of pine lumber.—*Brunswick Appeal.*

ELECTION DIFFICULTY.— A disturbance grew out of the recent society elections, in the University, which resulted in some excitement on the street one day last week. Nobody hurt. Election riots being one of the inalienable rights, the students will doubtless find a few lessons valuable in preparing for the rough and tumble conflicts before them in life.—*Athens Banner.*

But is Georgia to have no friend in Washington to affront the slanders and thwart the schemes of this architect of ruin? Are there no Republicans of character and influence who love their State well enough to enter the lists against him, and by the weapons of truth and right, strike down the enemies of our peace? We hope there are, and we bid them hasten to the work.—*Savannah Republican.*

DECISIONS
—OF THE—
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

Delivered at Atlanta, Monday, December 6.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY N. J. HAMMOND, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

The Court convened at 10 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 6, 1869.

The Southern Circuit was taken up.

1. E. A. Hoyt & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. D. J. & J. W. Sheffield. Complaint from Thomas, was begun.

A. P. Mynatt, Lochrane and Clark, for plaintiffs in error.

Hammond and Davis, for defendant.

After the argument was opened, it was discovered that the evidence, which was a part of the bill of exceptions, had not been copied for the Judge and Reporter. For this reason the case was dismissed.

No. 2. Ann M. Peacock, *et. al*, plaintiff in error vs. Joseph M. Howell, administrator, defendant. Equity from Lowndes, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Baker and Hammond for plaintiff in error.

Alexander and Love for defendant.

In No. 3. D. P. Gibson, plaintiff in error, vs. C. C. Williams, defendant. Complaint from Lowndes. There was no appearance for plaintiff in error. But defendant in error claimed that he should have a judgment for damages for the delay caused by this bill of exceptions, opened the record and argued the cause.

Baker and Hammond for plaintiff in error.

Peeples & Dasher, Hansell & Hansell, by A. W. Hammond & Son, for defendant.

Chas. C. Kibber, Esq., of Hawkinsville, Ga., and W. G. Irwin, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga., were admitted to this bar.

No. 4. A. T. Burke *et al* plaintiff in error vs Robt. S. Anderson defendant. Equity from Pulaski, was argued Hansel & Hansel, Sam Hall, C. C. Kibber, for plaintiff's in error. Lanier & Anderson, Pate & Ryan, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Lanier, for defendant, Court adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

The Court will set from 10 o'clock A. M., till 1 o'clock P. M., and from 3 o'clock P. M., till 5 o'clock P. M.

Robert J. Walker beguiled the tedious hours of his childhood upon a pamphlet, "showing by the closest statistical calculations that New York must, before long, become so much the superior of London, as to command the commerce of the whole world."

Vinnie Ream has been shaking her curls at Dore, and that impressible young man has made a sketch of his "Judith" for her, and sent it with a pretty note calling himself her "affectionate colleague," which is as good as a whole ream of adering note paper.

General Ihrie has been elected delegate to Congress from Alaska.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A quorum of both Houses present. Virginians here say that hopes of an early admission are strengthening.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—The election returns come in slow. From the best information Hamilton carries Bells, Walls, McLelland, and Williams counties. Aggregate majority is estimated at 2,000. Davis carries Brazos, Calhoun, and Robertson counties. Aggregate majority 517. Partial returns from Harris, Galveston, Travis, and Walker counties give Davis small majorities. Indications are that Clark, Radical, is elected to Congress from the Third District, and Haynes, Conservative, from the Fourth District. From meagre returns received it is impossible to say how the State has gone. Telegraph is working badly North of Houston, therefore, there is nothing from that quarter.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—Charles H. Rogers, travelling collector, was found robbed and murdered this morning, on the road four miles from the city. He had been shot dead in his buggy, and his body dragged to the thicket and rifled.

MONDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A vigorous fight is pending over private claims. The contestants holding that the repudiation of these gives the cue to the repudiation of the whole debt.

It is reiterated upon the very best authority that the Circuit Judgeship of the 5th District, has never been officially tendered to Durant. He has, therefore, never declined the position.

HOUSE.—Buckly and Buell, of Alabama, Cox, of New York, were admitted. Sherriad and Dock, from Alabama, approached the bar but were objected to. Recess was given till half past one, at which time a synopsis of the Presidents message was given for the newspapers.

SENATE.—Morton introduced a bill to reconstruct Georgia.

The credentials of Virginia Senators were presented. Laid on the table.

Cameron presented a petition for the recognition of Cuba. He spoke strongly in its favor.

SUEZ, Dec. 6.—The first freighted vessel through the canal, foundered in the Red Sea.

Telegraphic Markets.

LONDON, Noon, December 6.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 85¾. Tallow 47s. Sugar firm at 39s to 39s 6d.

PARIS, December 6.—Bourse opens firm. Rentes 72f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton steady; uplands 12; Orleans 12⅛; sales 10,000 bales. Later.—Quiet.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton market strong, with upward tendency. Money 6a7. Exchange—long 8¾; short 9⅜. Gold 1 20¾. 1862's—coupon 15½. Tennessee ex-coupons 46; new 40¾. Virginia ex-coupons 50; new 54. Louisianas—old 67; new 59. Levee sixes 59; eights 78. Alabama eights 95. Georgia sixes 82. North Carolinas—old 43⅛; new 33⅛.

SKATING FOR THE SOUTH.

A New Source of Recreation and Social Enjoyment.

While in Louisville at the Convention, we were induced one night to attend the "Skating Rink," but had very little idea of what it was before going. The rink is in a large building, constructed for a market house by Mr. Glover, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of the place. Six or eight months ago he bought the right to use the parlor skates in Jefferson county, in which Louisville is situated, and converted his spacious and magnificent market house into a single hall for skating purposes. The floor is very smooth and solid, and a few rows of seats are arranged around the wall for spectators, and a narrow gallery overhead is for the same purpose. At the entrance is a small box-office where tickets are sold, and there is a small dressing room on each side, where ladies and gentlemen, respectively, are supplied with skates; and it is rumored that the room for ladies is supplied with lookingglasses, combs, brushes, cosmetics and perfumery in great profusion. The skates used buckle on the shoe like any other, and each one has four small wooden wheels. This describes full enough what a parlor skating rink is.

The night we went the first time, there were about five hundred people in attendance, and at least one hundred of them were on the floor circling around in graceful waves with great velocity and more of the poetry of motion than we ever saw on a rink of ice in the colder regions, where skating is one of the standard pastimes. The young gentlemen wore small, jaunty caps, without rims, and the ladies were neatly dressed in bright colors. The whole scene was brilliantly lighted with innumerable gas jets, and the tide of beauty, grace and gallantry flashed like a stream of fire-works round and round the polished floor, the effect on a first beholder was bewildering and enchanting as a dream of hasheesh. For hours and hours we lingered to admire the skill, swiftness and self-possession of the time that seemed never weary. The skaters seemed to fly without wings, to have velocity and self-control without motive power or effort; and as they followed one after the other, like mettled racers, glacing back the rays of the sun, or gathered together in groups, and seemed to cleave the air like seagulls swooping down to brush the foam from parting billows, they become mingled in an endless whirpool that ran faster and faster, until we became dizzy looking at it, and concluded that the floor was circular, and was whirled around by some concealed machinery.

This allusion was occasionally dispelled by seeing some unskilled six-footer enter the arena and fall twice his length on the floor. Then the tide smiled; he would smile, too, in great agony, look reprovingly at his skates as if they were to blame, and then try to fly again. Then some young Miss with a bright scarf would leave the charmed circle, go in the dressing room, and in a short time re-appear without her skates, but ready to walk home with her sweetheart at a very slow pace. After being in the rink an hour, walking seems to become a tame business and entirely too slow. We want to see tracks laid to the market house, to the next neighbor's and to every place where people are in the habit of walking, so that they can go without walking or riding or taking a street car. But everyone can not skate at the start; some of them, who are as graceful as a bird in the air, had a hard time of it at the start, and acquired their skill at the cost of many hard thumps. But they feel amply repaid by nightly exhibiting their accomplishments to a wondering crowd.

In Louisville this amusement is confined exclusively to the best classes of society, and the rink is as nice a place to go as a theatre or an opera house. The proprietor is making a fortune, and the people take unabated interest in the exhilarating amusement. The exercise is very healthy, and those proficient in it are extremely attached to it. We would like to see something of this kind in Memphis, but the investment is considerable, and it will hardly be undertaken this winter. Fitting upa hall would be expensive, and the right could not be bought at a low price. But if properly managed there is money in it. Who will try it?—*Memphis Ledger.*

GOOD.—Shortly after the recent great rain-storms and freshes in the New England States, a resident of Boston, who owned a mill property in Maine, dispatched an agent to ascertain the condition of his property. By due course of mail he received the following reply:

"*Dear Sir:* I arrived here this morning—found the *dam* by the mill *site*, but no mill by a dam site."

It is understood that Miss Romaine Goddard, step-daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, is shortly to be united in marriage to Mr. Overbeck, Austrian consul at Hong Kong, and that the bridal trip will be to that place, via Europe.

Maj. Allen, the new Mayor, installed in office.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Baltimore Notices.

FALL—1869!

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sep26-d3m

CORN!

PROLIFIC CORN!

I have a species of Corn which I obtained from a man in Virginia some two years ago. This man and his Corn have been denounced as humbugs. I am not able to say whether the seed I obtained is the "Egyptain Corn" or not, but I do know from having grown it twice, that it is by far the most valuable species of Corn ever planted in this country. I am well satisfied that two crops of this Corn can be produced in the same year in this climate, and I know that on the same land, with the same seasons and culture, it will yield three times as much as any other kind of corn of which I have any knowledge. I have planted it for two years, and have realized large crops, literally without rain. In this exceedingly dry year, if all the farmers of Bartow County had planted this corn, we would have been worth a million of dollars more than we are, and the people would have rejoiced in abundance of bread. I have some of this Corn for sale, and will dispose of it to those who wish to purchase at $6 a peck, delivered to the Railroad Agent at Kingston, Ga.

This Corn can be grown and gathered in this climate by the 15th of August, which gives far more ample time to prepare for and sow wheat, or other small grain on the same land. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied with the money, prepaid. I do not wish to sell less than one peck to any one order. Address me at

Kingston, Ga. J. C. ROPER,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

We the undersigned citizens of Bartow county, do certify, that we visited the plantation of J. C. Roper about the 1st of August, 1869, and examined his field planted in the kind of Corn mentioned and described in his foregoing statement, and said field looked fresh and luxuriant, whilst the fields around and adjacent, seemed literally burned up with the drought. We are satisfied that Capt. Roper's statement about the Corn is true, and the undersigned, Lewis Tumlin, has already secured from him, seed to plant a large part of his crop the coming year. We counted twenty-three ears of corn produced from three grains this dry year. In our judgment, it is by far the most valuable Corn ever introduced into this country.

L. TUMLIN,
Cartersville, Ga.
MARK A. HARDIN,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

Capt. J. C. Roper, of Kingston, Ga., gave me a few ears of Corn, which I planted on a piece of gray upland. The land was very well prepared, and pretty well matured, and the Corn planted the 7th day of April, 1869. I know, that from the time the Corn was waist high, until it was well glazed in the grain, there never was a "season" of rain upon it, and yet was green and fresh until maturity, and did not seem to suffer from drought. The yield was extraordinary and the Corn attracted the attention of almost every passer by. I am no farmer, and had of course but a small plat of ground planted in this Corn, but if my judgment is worth anything, I can say, that if I had planted this Corn altogether, I would have made, in this dry year, three or four times as much Corn as I did.

GEO. N. LESTER.

☞ When the supply if exhausted, this advertisement will be withdrawn.

oct1-d1f

Georgia Agricultural

WAREHOUSE,

—AND—

SEED STORE,

BROAD STREET,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

P. W. J. ECHOLS, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL

Implements and Machinery,

OF ALL KINDS.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS,

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Fertilizers.

JUST ARRIVED:

100 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED,
150 bushels Heard Grass,
100 bushels Blue Grass,
50 bushels Timothy,
100 bushels Orchard Grass,
500 bushels Extra Seed Wheat,
500 bushels Extra Seed Oats,
10 tons Baugh's Phosphate,
10 tons Ground Bone.

The Largest Stock of 1, 2 and 3 Horse

TURNING AND SUB-SOIL PLOWS.

Call and examine or send for Circular of Prices. oct20-d1y

THE GEORGIA PAPER MILL,

Carroll County, Ga.,

WILL pay cash for Rags, Rope, Bagging and old Papers. Orders solicited for Wrapping, Manilla and Print Paper.

New Mill, Pure Water, Live Men. Prices Low. Terms cash. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address: M. P. KELLOGG,
Pres. Co., "College Temple,
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M. E. JONES & CO.,

Practical Slaters,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia,

POST-OFFICE BOX 90.

SLATE ROOFS put up in any part of the South with utmost dispatch. All work done at the lowest rates and in the best manner.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

All work warranted.

Also, Agents for Georgia Slate. oct21-d6m

DR. RICHAU'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES,

ASK for no other, take no other, and you will save time, health and money.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous or Skin Eruptions, Copper Colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known, removes all diseases from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, whether from mercury or other causes; gives immediate relief in all cases. No dieting necessary. I have thousands of Certificates proving the miraculous cures effected by these Remedies. PRICE of either No. 1 or No. 2, $5 00 per bottle, or two bottles for $9 00.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a safe, speedy, pleasant and radical cure, for all Urinary Derangements, accompanied with full directions PRICE $5 00 per bottle.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect. PRICE, $5.00 per bottle or two bottles for $9.00.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. R. RICHARDS, sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address

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No. 228 Varick St., New York.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Circulars sent. july4-d1y

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Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. B. LOWE,

GENERAL PARTNER,

ARE now prepared to offer to Merchants, at reduced rates, a full assortment of

COMMON BAR IRON,
TIRE,
ROUNDS,
SQUARES,
HORSE SHOE,
BAND,
HOOP,
PLOW PLATE, etc.

ALSO—

To RAILROAD COMPANIES, a superior quality of IRON, manufactured from Tennessee Charcoal Pig and Bloom,

HAMMERED CAR AXLES,
DRIVING AXLES,
BRIDGE BOLTS,
Freight and Passenger Car IRONS, complete,
PISTON RODS,
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All sizes FLAT, ROUNDS and SQUARES.

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Practical Stencil Cutter,

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N B.—Particular attention paid to Brands and Stencils for Tobacconists, Millers, Sugar Refiners, Merchants and Distillers.

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LIVERPOOL.

ASHBRIDGE, SMITH & CO., NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments Solicited. Particular attention given to the sale of Southern Lands to European Capitalists and intending Immigrants. Orders for Foreign Goods executed on best Possible Terms. may1-d1y

Bear Creek Hack Line!

WE have established a Hack Line from Bear Creek to McDonough, for the conveyance of passengers. We will also have hacks to run to other places convenient for the accommodation of the public.

STILLWELL & RIVERS.
Bear Creek. oct31-d1m

Savannah Notices.

TRADE MARK.

SOLOMONS' BITTERS

—IS THE—

BEST TONIC

NOW IN USE.

IT CURES DYSPEPSIA,

RESTORES

THE SHATTERED CONSTITUTION,

AND WILL WARD OFF

CHILLS and FEVER.

PREPARED AT THE LABORATORY OF

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Druggists, Savannah, Ga.

The above at wholesale and retail by PEMBERTON, WILSON, TAYLOR & CO., REDWINE & FOX Atlanta, Ga., and Druggists generally.

aug11— junel—d6m

G. H. ANDERSON. J. W. ANDERSON.
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John W. Anderson's Sons & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Anderson Block, Drayton Street, near the Bay,

Savannah, Georgia.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS for sale in Savannah, or on shipment to reliable correspondents in Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore.

To old patrons we return thanks; to new one's promise our best services.

—ALSO—

Agents Empire Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to New York.

aug10-d4m

COTTON TIES! COTTON TIES!

Dunn's Patent Self-Adjusting

HORIZONTAL COTTON TIE.

AS AGENTS for the above named Patent, we beg to commend it to the attention of Planters and Merchants

This TIE is a decided improvement, and contains the advantages of

GREAT STRENGTH,

GREAT SIMPLICITY, and

EASE IN MANIPULATION.

Being superior to any other TIE manufactured, we can confidently recommend it to the public.

JNO. W. ANDERSON'S SONS & CO.,
aug10-d4m Agents in Savannah, Ga.

GROOVER, STUBBS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

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BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, - - - GEORGIA.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON COTTON CONSIGNED to our Correspondents in New York and Liverpool.

C. E. GROOVER, Savannah, Ga.
C. F. STUBBS, Savannah, Ga.
A. T. MACINTYRE, Thomasville, Ga.
aug10-d6m

GEN. A. H. COLQUITT. JAMES BAGGS, H. H. COLQUITT.

COLQUITT & BAGGS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

sep30-d1f

FFF

ROME MILLS

STEWART & AUSTIN

GA.

98 lbs.

[TRADE MARK.]

THE LETTER F, FF and FFF, as a mark to distinguish various grades of Flour, was first introduced by J. A. Stewart, in the city of Atlanta, in 1869. This brand has been known as

STEWART'S FLOUR,

and has always been popular. Other millers are now using the F's. Dealers will know the genuine Stewart Flour by the above TRADE MARK. For sale by P. & G. T. DODD & CO.

oct3 d2m

W. L. GORDON. | J. M. WILLIS. | J. F. LINDLEY.

Gordon, Willis & Co.,

BANKERS AND COLLATERAL BROKERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Loans Negotiated. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Special attention given to Collections. Office at the former office of Georgia Loan and Trust Company, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REFERENDUM—Georgia National Bank, Atlanta National Bank, and Georgia Loan and Trust Company. nov14-d1m

COTTON ADVANCES.

NO CHARGE!

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION. DEFIES REFUTATION.
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
I. W. AVERY, Editor.
MORNING EDITION.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 7.

☞ New York is to have the longest depot in the country. Commodore Vanderbilt is about to have *built* a mammoth affair, covering four acres of ground. It is to be done in one year. It will be the depot for four railroads.

MR. WELLS' SUPPER.—We had the pleasure of participating in the pleasant little oyster supper, given by Mr. Wells, to a few of his friends, on Saturday night. An account of it will be found in the local column.

We have to thank Mr. Wells for a delightful evening.

A Creditable Denunciation.

The New York Sun sometimes does a good thing.

The issue of last Thursday, contains a scathing rebuke of all the parties, including Henry Ward Beecher, concerned in the death-bed marriage of Richardson, the Tribune writer, and Mrs. McFarland, the wife he had led from right.

The Sun says it was a public outrage on religion and decency. This statement drew forth a flood of commendatory letters.

Supreme Court—Evening Session.

[Reported expressly for The Constitution.]

ATLANTA, Dec. 6, 1869.

Argument was resumed and concluded in No 4. Southern Circuit.

No. 5 was argued. It is R. G. Fulgham, plaintiff in error, vs. B. B. Johnson. *Quo warranto*, from Pulaski

Hansel, Burke & Grice, S. Hall, for plaintiff in error.

Pate, Ryan & Watson, C. Anderson, for defendant.

The Southwestern Circuit being next in order, the continued case of J. M. Jones, Trustee for Mrs. A. Jones, vs. S. S. Boone, adm'r., being a motion for new trial, from Sumter, was called.

B. Hill, for plaintiff in error.

S. C. Elam, W. A. Hawkins, for defendant in error.

Pending a motion to dismiss the writ of error for irregularity in sending reporter bill of exceptions, Court adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of the great Nation, it is with gratitude to the giver of all good for many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, without entangling alliance abroad to forebode trouble, with territory unsurpassed in fertility, of area equal to the abundant support five hundred millions of people, abounding in every variety of useful minerals, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations, exuberant crops, variety of climate, adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, suited to habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing, a population of forty millions of free people speaking one language, facilities for every mortal to acquire education, institutions closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; freedom of pulpit, press and school; revenue flowing into the National Treasury beyond the requirements of the Government. Happily harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders; manufactures, hitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of National independence unequaled by any other power.

These blessings and countless others, are entrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping, for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people, who have conferred our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor our own consciences. Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathies and assistance of a nation with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State Governments, a National debt had been contracted, American commerce was almost driven from the seas, the industry of the country had been taken from the control of capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs—in keeping of the laborer.

The President recommends the prompt admission of the Senators and Representatives from Virginia. He hopes the results in Mississippi and Texas have been such as to meet the approval of Congress.

The President suggests the renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say three per cent., and the tax to expire in three years.

He says the immediate resumption of specie payments is not desirable, though it should be reached at the earliest day consistent with a fair regard for the debtor class. He recommends such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and end the fluctution in the value of currency. To end the fluctution in currency values, he recommends that authority be given to the Tresurer to redeem its own paper, at a fixed price, whenever presented and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold.

Our national resources, developed and undeveloped, should make our credit the best in the world, and the debt could be paid in ten years, but it is not desirable that the people shall be taxed to pay it in that time.

The message says, as the United States is the freest of all nations, so do its people sympathize with all people who are struggle with liberty and self-government, but while sympathizing it is due to our honor, we should refrain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part, without invitation, in the quarrels between different nations, or between Governments and their subjects. Our course should strictly conform with strict justice and international and local law. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these question.

Regarding Cuba, the President says, notwithstanding the warm sympathy entertained for her contest, at no time has she assumed the conditions which would warrant the existence of a defacto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerents either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other The United States has no disposition to interfer with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence the 30th of November, two days in Mississippi, and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known.

It is hoped that the acts of the Legislature of these States when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval and thus close the work of reconstruction. Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention; it is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to every citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable; it would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts a premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in paper value and of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade; it makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of the currency The methods to secure the former of these results are numerous; to secure the latter, but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until gold is given again for gold. The vast resources of our nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth with less burden of taxation to the citizen who has endured it for six years past. The entire public debt, could be paid in ten years, but it is not desirable that people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year, the ability to pay increases, but the burden of the interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be without violating the contract. The public debt is represented in a great part by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six and five per cent respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due, may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. and rapidly as the remainder becomes due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bond.

I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than its requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four or four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the current annual expenses largely thereafter funding, justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would now be expedient, I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present law, but in a general revision of laws regulating this subject, I recommend a postponement for the present. I also suggest a renewal of the tax on incomes, but at reduced rates, say three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years.

With the funding of a national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that the taxes and revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and it may be still further reduced from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows receipts by the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, to be $370,943,747; expenditures, including interests, bounties, etc., to be $321,490,597. Estimates for the Government for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government, and will no doubt show a much larger decrease of public debt. The receipts in the Treasury beyond expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund, as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold it from circulation would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the interest bearing indebtedness of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. Bonds now held by the Treasury amount to $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of commissioner of customs and revenue; for an increase of the salary of certain officials, and the substitution of increased National Bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of the laws allowing shares of fines and penalities for frauds in fertilizers, etc., to the officers of the Government and to informers. The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government, it falls little short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as, in your judgment, will place the office upon a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance, and with a character and qualifications of those men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is freed of all nations, so too, its people sympathize with all people who are struggling for liberty and self-government; but while so sympathizing it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without invitation in the quarrels between different nations, or between Governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, both international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people can not but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feeling and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggling that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter, but the contest has, at no time, assumed conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerents either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government which they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

The United States have no disposition to interfere with existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find it their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control, in determining their future condition and relations with other powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of neighboring people, proposed good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantagious for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeaver of the Aministration to execute neutrality laws, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us by other nations. On the 26th of March last the United States schooner, Lizzie Mayor, was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate. Two passengers were taken and carried prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government. As soon as official information reached Washington, the two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the Captain of the frigate, in making the capture, had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights, or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of brig Mary Lowell, at Bahama, by the Spanish authorities, is now a subject of correspondence between this Government, Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba, about May last issued a proclamation authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this. Whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation limiting the search to vessels of the United States, authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the United States and the independent nations on the continent. It may well be worth considering whether new treaties between us and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial and otherwise.

An inter-oceanic canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is generally interested. Instructions given our Minister to the United States of Columbia, to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey to determine the practicability of the undertaking in order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of the claim, it became necessary to send a Commissioner and Secretary to Lima.

The good offices of the United States to bring about peace between Spain and South American republics having been accepted by Spain, Peru, and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of travel over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing in and near New York thirty gun boats, which might be used by Spain to relieve the naval force of Cuba to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps have been taken by the representatives of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain property of a nation with which we are at peace on mere Executive order, the matter was referred to the Courts. The conduct of the war between the allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made our course with that country difficult, and it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from there.

Towards the close of the last administration, a convention was signed at London for the settlement of outstanding claims between Great Britian and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were unfavorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs sustained by this Government, and injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britian during the war in increased rates of insurance; in the diminuition of imports and exports and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effect upon foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britian of our commercial marine, prolongation of war and increased cost both in treasure and lives, its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which constitutionally arise between commercial nations. And yet, the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Not a word was found in the treaty and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the cause of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britian in our struggle for redress which has so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country and believe that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions, which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have firmly established between the United States and Great Britian.

I regarded the action of the Senate respecting the treaty, to have been wisely taken in the interests of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly undesirable, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides, which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's Ministers. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with a determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences and lead to firm and continued peace and friendship.

This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation. The question of renewing a a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and British provinces on this continent, favorably considered in conformity with a recommendation of Congress; a proposition to abolish the mixed Courts and for the suppression of the slave trade is under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate there a sub-marine cable, under a commission from the Emperor of the French, of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington, to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on this subject as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as a basis of their opperations the provisons of the bill, or such other enactment on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by authority of the United States, or any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement, I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States to the cable until the meeting of Congress.

I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concessions, nor so far as I can learn have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes capital and citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France.

I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, and the sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption.

I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraphic cables.

The unsettled political condition of other countries, less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturalized. Having received this they return to their native coudtry and reside there without disclosing their change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land, under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after perhaps years of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts them into its military service, that their change of allegiance is known. They reside permanently away from the United States, contribute nothing to its revenues, avoid duties of citizenship, and only make themselves known by a claim of protection.

I have directed the diplomatic and consular officers to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection of citizens of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil this sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into a negotiation, and to conclude with the United States conventions the identical form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality and quantity of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females; and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for the enforcing such regulations by a sumary process.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon Manilla is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nation.

Our manufactories are increasing with wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive with the improvements in machinery, already effected, and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent.

Our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a few years. Fortunately too, manufacturers are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which would otherwise be shipped abroad.

The extension of the railroads in Europe and the East bring into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore, directs caution in disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us, also, to look to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the Administration to cultivate such relations with these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it to their interest as well as ours to establish better commercial relations. Through the agency of a more enlighted policy than that heretofore pursued towards China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populace and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in this new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success.

In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil, under the name of Coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of Coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China, be raised to one of the first class.

On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these, is strict integrity in fulfilling all obligations. Second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States, in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third. Union of all the States with equal rights, indestructible by any constitutional means. To secure the first of these, Congress has taken two essential steps. First, In declaring by joint resolution, that the public debt shall be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the law for the collection of the revenues, and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject, the administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results I hope, satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials, in order to secure an efficient execution of the laws; sometimes too, where in a mere party view, undeservable political results were likely to follow; nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrance wholly political.

It will be well to mention here, the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called tenure-of-office acts, and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, when proving that appointment made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointments against the will of the President The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can an Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those too, whom he has suspended for reason. How will such officials be likely to serve the administration which they know does not trust them. For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm, but humane administration of existing laws, they may be ineffective or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required. The third can not be attained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquisced in by force of public opinion.

From the foundation of the Government to the present, the mangement of the original inhabitants of this continent—the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders and wars. From my own experience upon the frontier in Indian countries, I do not hold legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians, blameless for these hostilities. The fact, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards—with fair results so far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. The society of friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects, in other sections, were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burden of the selection of agents upon the society itself.

The result has proved most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For Superintendents and Indian Agents not in the reservation, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this are numerous. Where Indian Agents are sent, there or near their, troops must be sent also. The Agent and the Commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life; the Agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians and in establishing a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent in civilized society; the latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economical one, and still another the hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy.

The building of railroads, and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country is rapidly bringing civilizotion into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between the Indians and such settlements, the fact is undeniable, they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as it can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take their lands in severally, and to set up territorial governments for their own protection. For full details on this subject, I call your special attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The recommendation of the General of the Army, that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if for no other, is concurred in.

I call special attention to the recommendation of Chief of Ordnance for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the Government.

Also to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that the act prohibiting promotion in the staff corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of country to be garrisonen, and the number of military posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition. The report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this shows the condition of the navy when this administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission, or render them fit for service, if required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expense of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal though not extravagant policy, toward this branch of the public service.

The report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the opperation of the postal service, and of the financial condition of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to $16,444,510, and the expenditures $23,498,131. Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services for conveying the mails; for having postal route maps executed; for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service; for increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the Flag of the Union on the Atlantic. And most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal service from 25 to 30 per cent, and largely increases the service to be performed.

During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,386, being $213,936 more than the expenses.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon, as Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan. I desist from saying more.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this bureau are incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government.

In this message, I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have largely increased and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely, the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of the government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive due consideration.

There are many subjects, not alluded to in this message, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part, I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

New Advertisements.

MARRIED.

GREENE—DABNEY—At the church of the Holy Comforter, Hinds county, Miss., on Thursday, Nov 4th, 1869, by the Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, assisted by the Rev H. C. Harris, rector of the Parish, B. H. GREENE, of New Orleans, to EMMELINE, daughter of Col. Thomas S. Dabney, of Burleigh.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ATLANTA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 48, Atlanta, Ga., December 4, 1869.

At a Regular Meeting of Atlanta Typographical Union, No 48, held on Saturday night, the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By an all-wise dispensation, Death has again entered our midst, and deeply saddened our hearts, by the untimely removal from among us *forever*, of our worthy friend and follow-craftsman, JOHN D. PERDUE, who died, in this city, on the 15th ult., after a painful and protracted illness, and now rests, we can but believe, with God, in endless peace and jop; therefore,

Resolved, That as a body, we deplore this sad event—conscious that our Union has sustained a great loss, the community been deprived of a good and exemplary citizen, the bereaved widow an affectionate, devoted and faithful husband, and the family of our friend a noble, dutiful son, and kind and loving brother. Cut down in the vigor of manhood, with the dews of the morning of life yet fresh and fragrant upon his brow, his death is keenly felt by this Union, and must be doubly sad to those who best knew his sterling qualities of mind and heart, and who had watched his every advance with the deep yearnings of parental pride and affection.

Resolved, That this Union deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother printer, and that a copy of these resolutions be furhished them by the Secretary.

Resolved, That this tribute to the memory of our friend be published in each of the daily papers of this city.

M. G. RAINWATER, GEORGE DUNLOP, T. C. WILKINSON, Com.

O. S. BURNETT, Sec. A. T. U., No. 48. dec7-d1t

PRYOR STREET THEATRE!

MRS. JAMES A. OATS'
Burlesque and Operatic Troupe.
EIGHTEEN STAR ARTISTS
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 6, 1869.
Positively the Last Night of
The Great Extravaganza Burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Which met with such Great Success last Evening
MRS. JAMES A. OATS as EARL DARNELY.
Introducing
HERNANDEZ, The Wonderful Guitarist.
M. O'REARDON, The Tumo'eronon
COWBELLOGIANS,
—AND—
IMPERIAL JAPS-JAPS.
Admission $1 00; Gallery 75 cents; Reserved seats 25 cents extra For sale at Phillips & Crew's Book store from 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
W. R. HAYDEN, Business Manager.
dec7-d1t

FOR SALE.
250 ACRES OF LAND
MORE than half in the woods. Would make a Snug Farm for Cotton, Grain, Grasses, vegetables and Grapes. Improvements—House with three rooms Garden, Orchard, etc.
Will sell in parcels of 50 to 100 acres. Price $10 per acre
BELL & HAMMOCK, Real Estate Agents,
Office First Floor, next door to James' Bank, Whitehall Street.
dec7-dtf

Fears, Bartley & Co.,
Provision Brokers,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
BY a special clause in our Articles of Copartnership, we are not permitted, either individually, or as a firm, to buy or speculate in either Stocks, Bonds, Gold or Merchandise for our own account. Our brokerage is one per cent on Provisions; two and a half on Grain and Hay. Flour we will furnish at Millers' Prices, without brokerage.
J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga.
WALTER S. BARTLEY, Louisville, Ky.
A. E. CAMP, Louisville, Ky.
dec7-d1w

FOR RENT.
A NEW Location for the sale of Newspapers, Periodicals, and every other thing usually sold at a first-class News Stand. To one who has the capital to buy his stock; one who wants and knows how to conduct this business in a Public Place may address in writing, with real name, P. O. Box 608, Atlanta, for two days, for terms, etc. None but the best need apply, for you will not receive attention.
dec6-2t

SUCCESS
UNPRECEDENTED!
Atlanta Department
SOUTHERN LIFE
Insurance Company.
Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't.
Progress UNEQUALED by any Southern Company.
Over One Million Dollars of Insurance applied for monthly.
Secure. Its ratio of Assets to Liabilities scarcely excelled.
Economy. Strict economy in management is its prominent feature.
Expenses. Only about one half that of similar organizations of same age.
Popular. Its very rapid increase of business is proof
Careful Selection of Risks is proven by extraordinary light losses.
Assets Over $600,000 00, and very rapidly increasing.
Policy-holders now number nearly 4,500.
All desirous of insuring are invited to examine our claims.
Active and Experienced Agents Wanted.
dec1-dtf W. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

Fulton Sheriff's Sales for January, 1870.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the City of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in January next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that vacant unimproved tract, or parcel of land, containing one acre, more or less, fronting on Stonewall street, in the city of Atlanta, and adjoining land formerly owned by A. E. Morgan, and is a part of original land lot, No 84, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Alexander E. Morgan, by virtue of, and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John A. Doane vs. Alexander E. Morgan and W. H. Morgan, said property sold for the purchase money. Property pointed out by John A. Doane, and in said fi. fa., Dec 1, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, a frame store house, standing between Peachtree and Broad streets, near the junction of these streets and on the land of Mrs. Laura Williams, on what was known as lot 3, in the original plan of the city of Atlanta, and is on part of land lot No. 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Said store house is occupied by J. C. Fincher. Levied on as the property of Joseph L. King, by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of T. G. Rawling, vs Joseph L King Property pointed out by W. T. Newman and in said fi. fa, Dec 1 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, on West Peters street bounded north by Jesse Lumpkin's lot, east by Macon and Western Railroad right of way, south by T. S. Garner's lot, and Solomon & Hill, west by said West Peters street, now occupied by G. J. Dallas and Walter Weems, containing one acre more or less. Levied on as the property of John H. Seales by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of John A. Reynolds, vs. John H. Seales. Said fi. fa. transferred to J. E. Butler and J. J. Williams. Property pointed out by A. B. Culberson, plaintiff's attorney, Dec. 4, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of that vacant city lot No. 113, in the 5th Ward, in the city of Atlanta, in Fulton county, Ga., the No of the part levied on unknown, lying and adjoining by Harrison's lot, and fronting 24 feet on Foundry street, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of E. R. Sasseen by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Wm E. Clack, vs. Sasseen and Whitaker, and J. H. Lovejoy security on appeal. Said fi. fa. transferred to Lawson Black. Property pointed out by said Black, Dec. 4, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot No. 16, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., adjoining the lands of T. J. Lewis, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Tidd, and John R. Wallace, containing 43 acres of land, more or less. Levied on as the property of John L. Sehan by virtue of, and to satisfy two attachment fi. fas. one in favor of Alexander Porter, trustee and the other in favor of C. J. Gentschell, both against John L. Sehan. Property pointed out by Gartrell & Jackson, and in both of said fi. fas., Dec 4 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, six shares of stock in the Fulton Loan and Building Association, a corporation, doing business in the County of Fulton. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Geo Hillyer, vs. James C. Davis, as trustee for Mrs. Hester Ann Purtell, as the property of said trust estate Property pointed out by Hillyer & Bro., plaintiff's attorneys, Dec 4, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, one note of hand, signed by Whitaker & Sasseen, amounting to one hundred and forty-five dollars, dated and due March 26, 1867. Sold by virtue of a judgment on the answer of Hillyer & Brother, garnishee's in the case of Thomas E Whitaker, plaintiff in attachment, vs. Wm. J. Delbridge, in Fulton Superior Court, November Term, 1869, Dec 4 1869

Also, at the same time and place, two hundred shares of stock in the Scofield Rolling Mill Company, of the county of Fulton Levied on as the property of John D. Gray, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Catoosa Superior Court in favor of Martin Hines vs. John D. Gray Said shares pointed out by plaintiff, Dec. 4, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot No. 82, situated on the west of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, adjoining the Scofield Rolling Mill property on the north, and Armstrong on the west containing ¼ acre, more or less, it being the place whereon the defendant now resides. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. Levied on as the property of Harvey O'Sheales, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued by Thomas Spencer, a J. P., in and for the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Oliver & Waddail vs. Harvey O'Sheales. Levy made by Henry Holmes, L. C., and returned to me Dec. 6th, 1869

W. L. HUBBARD, Deputy Sheriff.

dec7-wtds

Postponed Sheriff's Sale for January, 1870.

THE house and lot of twenty acres of land in the town of West End, land lot not known, but in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., said house and twenty acres are now occupied by Dr. Charles H. Lockhart. Levied on as the property of Charles H Lockhart, by virtue of and to satisfy a Mechanics' lein fi. fa., issued by F. M. White, J. P., in and for the 530th district, G. M., in favor of John W. Kerr vs. C. H. Lockhart. Property pointed out in said fi. fa. Levy made and returned to me by Mansen Stroud, L. C., Sept 4, 1869.

W. L. HUBBARD, Deputy Sheriff

dec7-tds

NOTICE!

TOLLED before me as an estray by Daniel Glenn, p. o. c., of the 479th district, G. M., of Fulton county, Ga., on the 6th December 1869, one Red Cow, with a crop and slit in the left ear, supposed to be about six or seven years old, and appraised by C. C. Grenn and A. B. Davis, freeholders of said district, to be worth about eighteen dollars, and that it is worth 25 cents per day to take care of and feed her

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses, and take her away, else she will be sold on the premises of C. C. Green, the taker up, about 8½ miles from Atlanta, on the Green and Howell's Ferry road, on Thursday, the 16th Dec., 1869.

JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk C. O.

dec7 d1t Printer's fee $2

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Richard Byrne, deceased, I will sell before the Court House door, in the City of Atlanta Fulton county, Ga., within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January next, one city lot on Mitchell street, containing one-half acre, more or less. Also, one city lot on Lloyd street 53½ feet front, running back one hundred thirty-seven feet Terms cash.

M. BLOOMFIELD, Executor.

dec7-wtds

Henry County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in January next, the following property to wit:

One yoke of oxen. Levied on as the property of John R. Richards, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Henry County Court. William H. Crumley vs. John R. Richards Property pointed out by S. C. McDaniel this Dec 6th, 1869

R. H. HIGHTOWER, Deputy Sheriff

dec7-wtds—printers fee $2 50 per levy.

GEORGIA Gwinnett County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, DEC. 3, 1869.

MRS E. H. ALLEN has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th day of December, 1869, at my office.

JAMES T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.

dec7-d1taw2t Printers fee $3

Campbell County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in Campbellton, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

Two bales cotton. Levied on to satisfy a fi fa issued from Coweta Superior Court in favor of Sion P. Steed, vs. Barton D. Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff, Dec 6th, 1869

L. H. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

dec7 wtds—printers fee $2 50.

Receiver's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, I will sell at the door of the Court House, in Ringgold, Ga., the following assets of the Northwestern Bank, omitted in former sale: Note on Fulllove & Reese, $3,000 00 Confederate Treasury Notes, Georgia Treasury Notes and Certificates for Confederate States Bonds, $110,000 00.

E. M. DODSON, Receiver.

nov5-d1aw4w

FOR SALE!
A GOOD horse and Dray for sale. Apply at the Atlanta Flouring Mills.
dec7-d1t

CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND
Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA., CHARLESTON, S. C., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments to either House, and to Messrs. Lockhart & Dempster, Liverpool, England. Purchases and sales for future delivery negotiated. Agents for sale of Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes, Yarns, etc.
WHANN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
The Great Fertilizer for all Crops—we refer to all who have used it. We recommend it as being Fully Equal to any Fertilizer ever introduced into this country. For sale by
CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO.
nov23-d3m

Fulton Sheriff's Sales for December

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the City of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in December next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the City of Atlanta, in land lot No. 85, in the 14th district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., where L. Windsor Smith formerly resided, beginning at the south easterly line of Whitehall street, 175 feet south-westerly from the original corner of said Smith's land, as conveyed to him by Charner Humphreys by deed, recorded in book L, page 557, of DeKalb County Records, thence running at right angles with the said street south-easterly 372 feet to a stake, thence on a line deflecting to the left direct to the east line of said land lot No 85, to an iron stake standing 1,025 feet distant at right angles from Whitehall street thence along the said land lot line south to another iron stake about 209 feet, thence due west about 989 feet thence at right angles with Whitehall street 700 feet to another iron stake, and thence along the south-easterly line of Whitehall street 785 feet, to the beginning, containing 18 2-5 acres, more or less, reference being had for further description to said deed from Humphreys together with all its rights, members and appurtenances; said property is vacant except a small shanty. Levied on as the property of John S. Thrasher, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Richard F. Lyon vs John S. Thrasher Property pointed out by N. J. Hammond, plaintiff's Attorney, Oct 27th, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot No. [illegible], in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. The part so levied on is in Ward 4, city of Atlanta, bounded on the North by Irwin street, on the west by Randolph street, on the south by land owned by Wm. H. Harwell, on the east by land owned by J. R. Wallace, containing five acres, more or less On said land there are two one-story dwellings, occupied by H. J. Harris, and W. J. Ward. Levied on as the property of James T. Lewis, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, founded upon a Mechanics' Lien in favor of Mayson and Moore, vs James T. Lewis. Property pointed out by George S. Thomas, and in said fi. fa., October 28, 1869

Also, at the same time place, a part of land lot No 106 in the 17th district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 20 acres of land, according to a survey made by W. B. Bass, Sept. 11, 1869. Said land lies 2¾ miles from the center of the city of Atlanta on the Peachtree road, and south of Henry O. Hoyt's place. Said land is vacant, and better known as the old Samuel Walker place. Levied on as the property of Elijah M. Donahoo, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Asa Holt vs E M Donahoo. Property pointed out by N. J. Hammond, Nov. 4, 1869

Also, at the same time, original land lot No. 12?, in the 14th district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 202½ acres, more or less.

Also, a part of land lot No. 106, in the same district.

Also, a part of land lot No 107, in same district, both parcels containing 80 acres of land, more or less; commencing at the north-west corner of land lot No. 106, thence west 390 feet to a stake on a branch on land lot No. 107, running east 950 feet to a stake on the Newnan road, thence northwestward to Griggs' corner, thence east to the Macon and Western Railroad thence south-westward to Sidney Root's corner, on the right of way of said road thence eastward 1,158 feet, to the west boundary of land lot No. 106 to a stake, thence south 850 feet, the Lockhart and Doane's corner, thence west 1,485 feet to the west boundary of land lot No. 106 to a stake, thence 2,670 feet to the beginning. Levied on as the property of Edward White, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from Fulton Superior Court, both in favor of Wm R Phillips, vs. Edward White, and V. A. Gaskill endorser, vs Edward White, and E R Sasseen endorser. Property pointed out by Hammond & Wellborn, Attorneys, Nov 4, 1869

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot No 53 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga The part so levied on is in Ward 3 block 5, fronting on McDonough street, running back to Frazier street city of Atlanta, containing one acre, more or less, and adjoins McGill and Richards' lots; on said lot there is a one story wood dwelling, occupied by Rev B. S. King Levied on as the property of Joel D. Simms by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Inferior Court in favor of Pleasant H. Whitaker vs Joel D. Simms maker, and Samuel E Hannon, endorser Property pointed out by L. E Bleckley, Nov 4, 1869.

Also, at the same time and place, all that city lot and house in the City of Atlanta, in said county, known as part of city lot No 2 in block 22 of original land lot No 77, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, the same fronting on Whitehall street 84 feet, running back 141 feet; being the house and lot whereon and wherein defendant now resides. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of James G. Minor, for the use of officers of Court, against Samuel A. Durand, from Fulton Superior Court. Levied on as defendant's property.

W. L. HUBBARD, Deputy Sheriff.

nov9-wtds

Fulton Sheriff's Postponed Sales for December, 1869.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in December next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that piece of land in the city of Atlanta, in land lot (85) eighty-five, in the (14) fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, where L. Windsor Smith formerly resided, beginning at the south-easterly line of Whitehall street, (175) one hundred and seventy-five feet south-westerly from the original corner of said Smith's land as conveyed to him by Charner Humphreys by deed recorded in Book L, page (557) five hundred and fifty-seven, of DeKalb County Records, thence running at right angles with the said street south easterly (372) three hundred and seventy-two feet to a stake, thence on a line deflecting to the left direct to the east line of said land lot (85) eighty five to an iron stake, standing about a thousand and twenty-five (1025) feet distant at right angles from Whitehall street; thence along the said land lot line south to another iron stake, about (209) two hundred and nine feet; thence due west about (989) nine hundred and eighty-nine feet; thence at right angles with Whitehall street (700) seven hundred feet to another iron stake, and thence along the south-easterly line of Whitehall street (785) seven hundred and eighty five feet to the place of beginning, containing over (18 2-5) eighteen and two-fifths acres, reference being had for further description to said deed from Humphreys, together with all its rights, members and appurtenances. Levied on as the property of Richard F Lyon, for the balance of the purchase money by virtue of a fi. fa. from Fulton County Court in favor of Wm McNaught, administrator of L Windsor Smith, deceased, vs said Lyon Property pointed out by N J. Hammond, plaintiff's attorney Oct 2 1869

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot No. —, in the 14th district The part so levied on is in Ward 4, city lot 69, on the corner of Decatur and Butler streets, city of Atlanta, containing one third of an acre, more or less On said lot there is a wood dwelling now occupied by the defendant. Levied on as the property of James E. Gullatt, by virtue of and to satisfy a Justice Court fi. fa. issued from the 1026th district, G. M., by B. D. Smith, N. P. and Ex-officio J. P. Levy made by Henry Holmes, L. C., and returned to me October 5th, 1869.

Part of land lot No. 79, in the 14th district, bounded as follows: Commencing fourteen feet from the southeast corner of Pitts' lot, then running south 350 feet, thence west 200 feet, thence north 359 feet, thence east 200 feet, to the beginning, having a street 30 feet wide by Withers lot, and one 14 feet wide by Pitts lot. Upon said lot there is a two-story brick dwelling, in which the defendant resides. Levied on as the property of Robert A. Johnson, trustee for wife by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of W. J. Houston, Treasurer of the Mechanics' Loan and Building Association, vs Robert A. Johnson trustee for wife Property pointed out in said mortgage fi. fa. Said land will be laid off in lots, and only so many of them sold as will make the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventeen cents ($1,954 17), with interest from 1st day of June last and all cost. This done by order of John D Pope Chancellor June 1 1869

W. L. HUBBARD, Deputy Sheriff.

nov 4wtds Printer's fee $2 50 per levy.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
House and Lot, and Two Unimproved Lots in South End.
ON Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, in South End,
A SIX ACRE BLOCK,
Divided into three Lots. No 1 contains near 3 Acres, having on it a 5 room house and out-buildings. Nos 2 and 3 have 1½ acres each It is all inclosed, has a good Orchard, Garden spots, Flower Yard, unsurpassed Water, beautiful situation commanding a fine view of the whole city, in a superior neighborhood. Just south of Colonel Grant's mansion, and near Colonel Dabney. Titles perfect. Sale absolute Terms ½ cash; remainder in one and two months.
Conveyances leave my office at 3½ o'clock.
G. W. ADAIR.
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
No. 28 Alabama street, next door to Express Office.
dec5-d2t

Carpets, Curtains, Etc.
S. S. KENDRICK & SON, still keep their usual elegant varieties of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Wall Paper, and a truly elegant stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
In all sizes and colors. We are prepared with splendid workmen to do all work in our line.
S. S. KENDRICK & SON,
Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
dec5-dtf

TO RENT.
STORE ROOM, No. 1. Granite Block, on Broad street, at foot of the bridge with basement, immediately on Railroad, 54x90 feet, well floored, with platform on which they can load and unload, or which saves all drayage. The most convenient wholesale business room in the city, from 1st January next, for one year or longer. Call on B. G. KELLY, or S. W. LEE, Atlanta, Ga.
Also rooms to rent on second and third floor.
Louisville Courier-Journal, please copy one week and forward bill to [illegible]

Jewelry.
If You Doubt It,

COME AND SEE.
We have on hand, and are receiving the
Largest General Stock
OF Watches and Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks etc. ever brought to Atlanta, and having purchased direct from Manufacturers at net cash prices, we are able, willing and determined to sell as low as any person or persons in any place, either in
TOWN, CITY OR VILLAGE,
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST or WEST.
We have better facilities for the purchase and sale of certain classes of
FINE WATCHES,
than any other house South can get, and we will give
OUR CUSTOMERS
the benefit of the advantage we have. Our only reference is twenty one years in the
JEWELRY BUSINESS
IN ATLANTA.
And to those who have trusted with the old Establishment of C. R. LAWSHE.
We have better arrangements than any House in Atlanta for repairing Watches and Jewelry.
oct21-dtf LAWSHE & HAIRE.

GREAT BARGAINS.
FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
FURNITURE!
I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the public generally, that I have just received the largest and most elegant stock of Furniture ever before offered in the South, consisting of
PARLOR, BED ROOM,
—AND—
Dining Room Sets.
And every thing pertaining to the Furniture Trade; and having bought them directly of the Manufacturers, at Net Cash Prices, I am determined to sell them
Lower than any House in the South.
I have always on hand a very fine Assortment of
PARLOR MIRRORS.
Call and examine my stock, No. 68, Whitehall street, 2 doors below J. H. James' New Building Remember the place,
68 WHITEHALL STREET,
nov11-d3m CHARLES BORNEFELD.

VALUABLE MILLS AND FARM FOR SALE.
HAVING determined to remove to the West, I offer for sale my Farm, consisting of Two hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, with good improvements, on Sweet Water Creek, fifteen miles from Atlanta, together with
Flouring and Grist Mill,
One of the best in the State, situated on Sweet Water Creek, about one and half miles from its mouth. The Mill House and Dam Race, etc., is all
Substantially built of Stone,
and all in good order. I offer this property cheap, payable one-half cash, the remainder in twelve months
If no sold by the first Tuesday in December next, I will sell the same at public outcry at the City Hall, in Atlanta Ga
I refer to J. W. Clayton, A. V. Brumby, S. B. Love.
JAMES H ALEXANDER.
Atlanta, Nov 19 1869 d.d
Intelligencer copy

66
HAVING lately removed into Thrasher's new building, just opposite my former location, the public will do well to take
KNOWLEDGE
That, with a much more convenient house than before, I will be better able to serve them than ever. It
IS
Generally conceded and universally known that my system of business enables me to sell Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings at a much lower price than our credit merchants can afford, thus giving the people the
POWER
To clothe their feet decently at a small expense. Do not fail to call at
I. T. BANKS',
No. 68 Whitehall street
nov16-[illegible]

CENTRAL NURSERY.
ALPHONZO LAMBERT has removed his NURSERY to the South side of the City Cemetery, where he has for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Rose Bushes, Grape vines, Strawberry Plants, etc. He is also prepared to attend to Landscape Gardening, of all sorts, such as Flower Yards, Vegetable Gardens and Cemetery Lots. He may be found at his residence adjoining the City Cemetery.
dec2-d1w

BACK-BONES,
Spare-Ribs and Sausage Meat!
WE have commenced PACKING PORK and families and hotels can be supplied in any quantity with BACK-BONES, SPARE-RIBS and SAUSAGE MEAT, at reasonable prices.
J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
Warehouse Glenn, Wright & Co.
dec3-d1w

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible] Atlanta, Ga., Nov. [illegible], 1869.

ON or before Dec. 1st, 1869, proposals will be received at this office for the graduation [illegible] of the second division of the Road. All necessary information [illegible] by application to [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 7

R. M. ROSE & Co.—Wholesale Dealers in pure Wines and Liquors, Atlanta, Ga.

Index to New Advertisements.

Provision Brokers—Fears, Bartley & Co.
Articles of Partnership—Fears, Bartley & Co.
Land for Sale—Bell & Hammock.
Horse for Sale—Atlanta Mills.
Henry County Sheriff's Sales—R. H. Hightower.
Fulton County Sheriff's Sales—W. L. Hubbard
Executor's Sale—M. Bloomfield.
Tribute of Respect—John D. Perdue.
Married—Green and Dabney.
Exemption Notice—James T. Lampkin.
Campbell County Sheriff's Sale—L. H. Griffith
Estray Notice—John T. Cooper.

WILL REMAIN LONGER.—Dr. Bernhardt, whose intention it was to have left our city this week, is compelled by press of orders to delay his departure, as by leaving at present he would greatly disappoint many of our citizens who require his valuable services. He has therefore deferred his departure until next Saturday, December 11th. Until that time he may be consulted at Room No. 34, United States Hotel, where persons having weak or defective eyes will be *certain* to find relief by the use of his excellent glasses. Dr. Bernhardt not only is recommended by the leading physicians and clergy of this city, but of every other Southern city he has visited, and we commend him to those of our readers who are troubled with defective vision, which should be attended to at once, to prevent much future inconvenience.

PRYOR STREET THEATRE.—There was no performance last night in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Oates.

J. T. LUMPKIN.—We regret to learn that our esteemed friend J. Troup Lumpkin, Esq., is confined to his room at the Calhoun House, by indisposition.

THE THROUGH TRAVEL.—Eighty-eight through passengers came up on the Georgia Railroad on yesterday morning. Fifty-five were colored, and thirty-three white emigrants to the West.

DR. REDWINE.—It was thought yesterday morning, that Dr. Redwine's condition was somewhat unfavorable; but yesterday evening Dr. Crawford, his attending physician, considered the symptoms rather more favorable. The critical point in his case is not yet passed.

HILLYER & BRO.—We paid a visit yesterday, to this well known and reliable firm of Attorneys. They are now domiciled in the handsomest and most comfortable set of offices in the city—in Geo. Hillyer's fine three-story building, on Alabama street. They have the novel feature of a fire-proof library.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT OF CLAIMS will meet this morning, at the office of Arnold & Broyles, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of taking testimony in several large Cotton cases. Judge Daniel Pittman is the Commissioner. One of the cases involves the sum of $100,000. Arnold & Broyles are attorneys for claimants.

BISHOP DOGGETT.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the ministration of this reverend gentleman was well attended at Trinity Church on Sunday morning last. His subject—the faith of Nathaniel—was treated in a masterly manner, and with remarkable beauty and power.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Pope discharged the juries this morning, until the first Monday in February, and adjourned the Court until the 20th instant. At the last mentioned date, the Court will be open for the transaction of all business that does not require the intervention of a jury.

ROBBERY.—W. W. Veal's store, at Stone Mountain, was robbed on Sunday night. A side of bacon is all that is missed. Robber entered by cutting a panel out of the window shutter breaking a pane of glass and removing the bolt. The money in the drawer was untouched. As bacon, and not Veal, was taken, is not this *prima facie* evidence that the robber was a son of Ham?

ONWARD READING CLUB.—At the meeting on Friday night, Hon. Jethro W. Manning was elected President; Miss Sallie Manning, Vice President, and Orion T. Dozier, Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting was well attended, and the proceedings are growing more interesting every meeting. May it still continue to be "onward in its success and benefits under its present able officers.

ATLANTA POST-OFFICE—ATLANTA, GA., December 6, 1869.—*Editor Constitution:* SIR—It may be interesting to the letter-writers and business men of Atlanta to know the number of letters put into this office this day, amounting, as it does to 4,100. This is probably the largest number of letters ever placed in this office in a single day.
Very respectfully, JAS. L. DUNNING, P. M.

THE *pro tem* Local, who shall be nameless, begs the indulgence of the public in this, his first attempt to walk in the footsteps of "our Local," and to tread the spacious halls of "the fourth estate of the realm." Should he not "act well his part," let the newness of the scene and dazzling magnificence of the power of this "fourth estate" that greet him at the threshold, constitute his excuse.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON.—We stepped into the store of this enterprising firm of Tobacconists on yesterday. They are all fine, steady business men—young and active. Their store is always crowded with tobacco and cigars notwithstanding their heavy sales. They are reliable commission merchants, and have now on hand as a specialty, a superb article of first-class chewing tobacco—McGhee's 4A. Call and see them.

THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The advertisement of this successful Insurance Company, will be found in our columns. Under its present admirable management, it has grown in strength and popular favor, until it has arrived at colossal proportions. Its policy holders number nearly 4,500; its business monthly, reaches a million of dollars. It is a Southern company, under Southern management, and has especial claims on the Southern people.
It calls for active and experienced agents

OUR LOCAL.—In consequence of the severe illness of his wife, our Local Editor, Mr. Whidby, is absent from his post to-day. We sympathize deeply with him in his affliction, and trust he will soon again be able to resume his duties. His energy and activity in the collection of items for his department, and the sprightliness of his comments upon local occurrences, his genial humor and dignified gentlemanly bearing, have not only added to the popularity of THE CONSTITUTION, but also much to his own reputation.

WHILE in conversation with Maj. Madison Bell, Comptroller General of the State to-day, we learned that the appropriation of $20,000 as a Printing Fund for 1869, was about exhausted. Warrants to that amount having been drawn upon it, and that he would not pass any more claims upon that fund until a new appropriation is made. We also learned from him that no net earnings of the State Road had been paid into the Treasury for the months of October or November. Will the authorities of the Road inform us what disposition has been made of this money. It belongs to the people of the State, and they have a right to know why it has not been paid into the Treasury. Heretofore, $25,000 has been paid in monthly, and we have not learned that there has been any falling off of freight during the months named.

SUPPER LAST SATURDAY.—Our fellow citizen and prince of clever fellows, Mr. T. L. Wells gave a supper at Pease and his Wife's Saloon, to a party of about twenty-five selected friends. The various classes of the city were well represented. The lawyer the physician, the merchant, the mechanic, the grave and the gay, were all on hand, and each vied with the other to make all things "merry as a marriage bell." The supper was a success.

After enjoying the best of good eating, wit and wine flowed promiscuously around the board, and the merry ring of a hearty laugh gave evidence of a good hit. Pease acquitted himself handsomely, but what is Pease without his wife? After supper we were taken into the kitchen and there saw a robust, genteel woman, among a world of dishes and cooking utensils, quietly keeping all in order, and furnishing for Pease the solid foundation of his success. Pease and his wife are a success.

THE SUPREME COURT met yesterday morning at the Court room in the Capitol. All the Judges were at their posts. The venerable Associate Justice Warner, who, perhaps, of living jurists in this State, fills the highest place in the hearts of Georgians, shows no sign of decreasing mental power. His keen eye undimmed by age seems to pierce the intricacies of the law as quickly as in his younger days.

The docket of the Southern Circuit was called. The first case was dismissed because no copies of bill of exceptions had been furnished, as required. The other cases were called and argued, but no point of particular interest was involved.

We noticed in attendance upon the Court several distinguished members of the bar from the Southern Circuit. Among them were D. A. Vason, Judge R. F. Lyon, Sam Hall, of Fort Valley, Col. W. A. Hawkins, Clifford Anderson, of Macon, and Capt. A. T. Burke and Col. Kibbee, of Hawkinsville.

STREET CROSSINGS.—Two good crossings where Alabama street intersects Broad, would add much to the respectability, not to mention the convenience of this growing city. We trust that our incoming City Council will place our public-spirited fellow-townsman, Colonel James H. Calloway, upon the Street Committee, as Chairman, and then we know there will be no grumbling about the streets. We do not insinuate, however, that the present Council has been derelict in its duty. *Au contraire*, we think they are much to be commended. They have labored faithfully and well, and improvement has visibly marked their administration. Composed chiefly of young men comparatively, it was feared at the outset of their career as Aldermen, that our prosperity would be checked, because it was said, *none* of them scarcely, had reputation as financiers, and few of them administrative experience. The event proved otherwise, and the people have shown their appreciation by re-electing many of them. They brought our city bonds to par value, and the streets have been wonderfully improved.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.—There is a remarkable and, to lawyers, a fearful quiet in this department. The active vigilance of those keen eyes and firm hands of the law, Justices Smith, Boggus, and Spencer, has curbed the bellicose propensities and itching palms of evil-doers. Especially is this the case with Justice Blu. Smith. His prompt administration of the law has filled offenders with as wholesome a dread of his Court as filled the minds of offenders in the jurisdiction of the old Bailey. There was one case up this morning before Justice Spencer. One Mr. Dick Sasseen, of African 'scent, was arrested for trespassing on some lumber, the sacred property of the Christian Church. Trespass is a mild term of the law for an attempt to steal. We believe the prosecutor allowed this offender to escape upon payment of the costs of the Court.

Among the vigilant guardians of the public morals, we had almost forgotten to mention Squire T. D. Lynes. He occasionally offers a tender remonstrance to evil-doers by administering some good old "Irish justice."

Latest Market Reports.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1869.

Cotton Market.

Market firm at 22¼ for middlings; low middlings 21½; good ordinary 20. Receipts light.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Financial Market.

Exchange on New York buying at ¼c off, selling at par. Gold, buying at 1 22 selling 1 25; Silver, buying, 1 15, selling 1 20; Gold Dust, buying 1 10, selling, 1 15; Bullion, buying 1 25, selling, 1 30. No change in quotations of stocks and uncurrent bills.

Our Market.

While there is a stiff demand for leading articles, and our merchants are busy filling orders, we note no change in quotations.

Grain Market.

Corn scarce and in demand at 1 38 at the depot by the car load, 1 40 for prime white in small lots; new corn, 1 25a1 30. Wheat may be quoted at 1 45a1 50 for prime red, and 1 60a1 75 for prime white. Oats are in fair demand at 80c; black, for seed, 80. Rye in good supply at 1 40.

Dried Fruit.

Peeled Peaches 10a12c; not peeled 5½ a6c; Apples 4a5c.

Bacon Market.

The stock of bacon is exhausted, and quotations are nominal. Bulk meats, clear sides, 18¾; clear rib sides 18¼a18½; shoulders 15¼. Lard, tierces, 19¼; cans, 20a21. Hogs in good demand with light supply. Worth to-day 10¾a11 gross; no net sales reported.

Flour Market.

We quote superfine at 6 00a6 50 per barrel; extra 6 50a7 00; family 7 25a8 00; fancy 8 00a8 75.

Cow Feed.

Peas, none; pea meal, none; oil meal, 4 50 a5 00 per bbl. 200 lbs; bran, 1 50 per 100 lbs; prime clover hay, 1 85a2 00 per 100 lbs. Kentucky Cow Feed, $1 per bushel.

Grocery Market.

Corn meal in fair demand at 1 40. Rice 9a 10c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 17½a18c; Tallow 12a15c. A, Sugar, 18c; Extra C, 17; Yellow, C, 16½; Brown, 15½a16. Rio Coffee, 22a25½. Beeswax, 35 a40. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 60. N. O. Syrup, 85a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 57½. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25. Starch 10. Extra State cheese, 20c; Factory, 21a22c; English dairy, 24c. Goshen butter 45c; Tennessee, 35c. Apples 4 50a5 00 per bbl.

Tobacco Market.

Low grades, 60; Medium, 62½a70; Good medium, 70a80; Fine, 90a1 00; Choice, 1 25; Leaf, 25c.

Powder and Shot.

Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 3 40; buck, 3 75.

Bagging and Rope.

India and Borneo bagging, 27½a30c; Kentucky, 20a25. Machine made rope, 9½c; hand made, 8½c.

Dry Goods Market.

Allens, 13; Sprague, 13; Pacific 13, Lancaster, 13; Wamsutta, 9; Amoskeag, 12. Ticking, Penfield, 12; Croton, 12; Eagle (32 inch) 22; Chattahoochee, ¾, 20; Chattahoochee, ⅞, 23; Hamilton, 25; Chesterdock, A, 22; Kellyville, 33; Gate City (36 inch) 37.

Factory Goods.

Brown Shirtings, ⅞, 13c; B. Shirting, 4-4, 15c; Bleached shirting, ¾, 7½a11; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 12a15c; Brown drills, 15½a24; Bleached Drills, 16; Stripes, 17a 19; Checks, 19a19½; Montour Osnaburgs, 21; Troup, 22½a23; Yarns, 2 00.

Lumber Market.

All classes of framing lumber bring readily 20 00 per M; all plank (green) 22 50 per M; weather boarding, 22 50; flooring, tongued and grooved, 32 50; shingles, pine, drawed, 3 00 per M; sawed, 5 75 a6 00 per M; white oak wagon timber, 30 00 per M; walnut, 80 00.

Liquor Market.

Whisky, rectified, 1 25a1 40 as to proof; Bourbon 1 40a5 00; Robinson County, 2 00a 4 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a12 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a5 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00.

Lime and Cement.

Cherokee lime, 55c per bushel; Chewackla, 60c. Hydraulic cement, 5 00 per barrel, James River 4 50 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

Country Produce.

Cabbage 15 00a21 00 per 100. Butter—little in market; good article will command 40a50 cents per lb. Eggs scarce at 38 cents per dozen. Chickens 25a35 cents. Sweet potatoes 1 00a1 25 per bushel. Irish potatoes 3 00a3 50 per barrel.

Leather and Hides.

White oak sole, 40a50; Hemlock, good, 31a33; damaged, 25a30. French calf skins, 36 00a60 00 per doz; American calf skins, 25 00a45 00; Harness leather, 45a50c; upper leather, 60a80c; lining skins, (sheep), 4 50a9 00 per doz. Green hides 8a9c; dry, salted, 16a18c; dry flint, 18a20c.

Hardware Market.

We quote Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 6; nail rod, 10a 12; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 80; 3s, common, 7 00; 3s, fine, 9 00. Plow steel, 12½c; cast, 26a28c; German, 18a20.

Drugs and Dyes.

Bi-carb soda 8a8½ per pound. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 4a5. Epsom salts 6½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 17 00a19 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 6 00a6 50; pints, 3 50a3 75; per gal., 3 75a 4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gal., 1 45a3 50.

Oils and Paints.

Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 30a1 35; do. boiled, 1 35a1 40. Sperm, 2 50a3 00; Whale 1 50a2 00; Lard, 1 40a2 00; Pure Winter 1 75a2 00; Tanners, 1 00a1 25; Kerosene 45a50c; Petro. 40; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 3 00a3 50; Coach, 5 00a6 00. White lead, per lb., 11½a15; do., pure, 16½.

Knoxville Market.

New Corn 75 cents. Wheat 1 25 a1 30 for prime white; red irregular. Oats, loose, 50a55; sacked, 65. Dried peaches (halves) 8a8; quarters and mixed, 7a7½. Apples, 5½a6.

Nashville Market.

Wheat 1 00a1 20. Corn, sacked, 1 08; without sacks, 95; loose, 90; new, in wagons, 80.

St. Louis Market.

Wheat 90a1 25. Corn 72a96. Oats 43a52. Rye 82a83.

Hog Market.

Cincinnati.—Active, closing higher; all sold at 10 00a10 60 for live, and 12 00a12 85 for dressed; receipts 5,900 head.

Chicago—Dressed hogs active at 12 25a 13 00, closing firm at 12 50a13 00, dividing on 200 pounds. Live firm, active, and 15a 20c higher; 9 12½a9 35 for common; 9 75 a9 90 for fair to medium; 10 00a10 50 for good to choice, and 10 60a11 00 for extra fancy.

St. Louis.—Active and excited at 9¼a 10½c, and an especially fine lot at 10 40. Sales of dressed, to arrive the latter part of the month, at 12 00.

Louisville.—Prices are steady, and light to medium lots command 9a9½c, while good to strictly choice averages are selling at 9¾a10½c, and for extra choice lots 10 40 was offered. Total killing up to the 3rd amounts to 111,495 head. 10,000 hams of green meat sold at 15¼a15½.

Knoxville.—Packers engaging at 8a8½c. gross for good averages.

Nashville.—Hogs 8½a9c gross.
Winchester, Ky.—8½c. gross.
Petersburg, Va.—12a13c dressed.
Georgetown, Ky.—9 00a9 25 gross.
Atlanta.—13¼ dressed; 10½c, gross.
Sweetwater, Tenn.—8½ gross; 9a9½ net.
Cleveland, Tenn.—8¾a9 gross; 10 net.
Fayetteville, Tenn.—8¾ gross; 10a11 net.

Local and Business Notices.

NOTICE.—Col. T. M. Acton, is the duly authorized traveling Agent of THE CONSTITUTION, and we commend him to the attention of our friends wherever he may go in behalf of our interest.

VALENTINO has free lunch to-day. Also Bologna Sausage and Spiced Pig's Feet at wholesale and retail. dec7-d1w

VASHTI—*By Miss Augusta Evans.*—One copy, or a hundred, for sale by Phillips & Crew. nov25-dtf

WM. R. HANLEITER, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, etc., Granite Block Atlanta, Ga. nov14-dtf

MERIT AT HOME.—We are pleased to learn of the decided success with which the Georgia Mutual Life Insurance Company is meeting. Upon authority we can state that its business in the last thirty days has been quadrupled. This is a purely Georgia institution, making its investments actually in Georgia. Her plans and features are decidedly in favor of the policy holder; is a home company, owned and controlled by men thoroughly identified with us in interest; is the pioneer company of the South in all the new and liberal features of life insurance, offering advantages not claimed by any other company. DR. R. J. MASSEY, Gen'l Agent.

EVERYBODY should have one of Hanleiter's Memoranda cases, with name gilded on it—$1.00. nov14-dtf

Go to Geo. Sharp, Jr., and see the largest stock of watches in Atlanta, three times more than any other house in the city. dec5-2w

COL. ADAIR'S SALES AT THE CITY HALL TO-DAY.—At 10½ o'clock precisely, Col. G. W. Adair will sell: 1. The Kyle property, on Loyd street near the passenger depot. 2. The Donlin property, on Marietta and Foundry streets, adjoining the State Road 3. Six acres on Peachtree road, just beyond the corporation line. 4. A lot in Marion county. He has plats of this property.

Go to Geo. Sharp and buy one of those elegant watches lower than you can buy them at wholesale anywhere else. dec5-2w

NEW lot of Silver-Plated ware, many new styles, just received at MCBRIDE & Co's. dec2-d6t

THERE will be a public demonstration of the practicability of making sugar and refined syrup from the sorgo canes at the works of Messrs. Glenn & Wright, situated on the hill above the mineral spring, on Wednesday, December 8th, from 11 to 4 o'clock. The public are invited, and especially those interested in this new and growing enterprise.

Go to Geo. Sharp, Jr's and examine those elegant bridal sets, from fifty dollars up to five hundred each. dec5-2w

DECORATED China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $12. MCBRIDE & Co. dec2-d6t

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for HALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR come pouring in. All the noxious dyes, etc., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair. dec7-deod1w

CITIZENS, OBSERVE.—G. Sharpe, Jr., live jeweller, has one of the largest stocks of the best plated ware in this city, all new and fresh goods, and will not be undersold by anybody. Will sell his new, elegant and fresh goods at the same price you will buy old stock anywhere else. dec5-2w G. SHARP, JR.

MACON, Nov. 23, 1869.
GENTS: The renowned Pianos of Wm. Knabe & Co., took the first prize, for superior instruments, this day at State Fair.
Very respectfully,
SAM. ECHOLS.
To Phillips, Crew & Frey, Agents, Atlanta. nov25-dtf

PECK, DESAULLES & Co. are offering bargains this week. They cordially invite the public to visit them. They have fine goods, a warm store, and comfortable seats for every one. dec7-d3t

MAGAZINES, Music, Law books, etc., bound, and old books re-bound quick and cheap, by Hanleiter. nov14-dtf

IN order to reduce our stock we will sell at reduced prices until January. dec2-d6t MCBRIDE & Co.

PECK, DESAULLES & Co. are daily receiving additions to their stock, and they now present to the trade a most complete assortment of dry goods, which they propose *selling*. So come and make your own bargains. You will find in their stock Satins, Black and Colored Silks, French and Irish Poplins, Empress, Merinos, Alpacas, every description of White Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, etc. dec7-d3t

GEO. SHARP, JR., the live jeweler, has just received direct from the manufactory, the largest and most elegant stock of sterling silver ware ever seen in this city, consisting of goblets, cups, cake, tea spoons, fruit knives, ice-cream spoons, jelly spoons, butter knives, bridal sets, pickle knives and forks, children's sets, and other articles, too numerous to mention; all solid sterling silver. Will be sold at the lowest possible price. d.2w

NEW YORK, July 1868.
DEAR SIR: In your paper of last week, you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago. Now, as every old sea captain can testify, I, sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my own stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say no better bitters and tonic is not made in the world.
Yours Truly.
CAPT. HENRY WEN

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. dec7-deodaw

SUBSCRIBE for Hanleiter's Atlanta Directory now, and get your name in *bold type*. nov14-dtf

NOW is your time to go to PECK, DESAULLES & Co's., and in getting cheap goods. find "Arabs," fashionable "Arabs," for the sum of $5 00. dec7-d3t

GEORGIA MUTUAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., MACON, GA.—Authorized capital, $500 000. Cash capital, $200,000. W. J. Lawton, President; J. C. McBurney, Vice President.
A Home Company, owned and controlled by Southern men.
The Pioneer Company of the South in all the new and liberal features in Life Insurance.
Inducements offered to experienced canvassers in Georgia, Alabama and Florida.
R. J. MASSEY, Gen. Agent,
nov23-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

NIL DESPERANDUM, HOPE!—Hundreds of cases of scrofula, in its worst stages, old cases of syphilis that have defied the skill of eminent physicians, rheumatics who have been sufferers for years and the victims of the injudicious use of mercury, have been radically cured by DR TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It is the most powerful alterative and blood purifier known. It is prescribed by very many physicians. dec5-d1w

LAWSHE & HAYNES.—Messrs. Lawshe & Haynes, at the Jewelry Emporium, have just received a large and select assortment of sterling silver ware, goblets, bridal sets, sugar sifters, fancy dressing cases, writing desks, glove boxes, cigar cases, ladies' toilet cases, in fact, everything in their line. The above goods are from the Gorham manufacturing company, every piece or service of silver, stamped with their trade mark, is guaranteed to be of sterling purity, United States Mint assay. Such a variety of silver ware has never been exhibited here before. Come and see it. dec3-2w

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.—We have often read in the newspapers of the grand success of medical compounds put up at the North and elsewhere. Many of these medicines have had their day, and we hear no more of them. Their proprietors have made fortunes, not so much from the curative powers and virtues of their mixtures, as from the notoriety given them by advertising, by which people were made to believe all the good that was said of them. A preparation is now before the public which is becoming very popular, and is known as Bradfield's Female Regulator, put up by L. H. Bradfield & Co., of Atlanta. Such is it curative virtues, that it has gained wide spread popularity all over the country where it has been made known, and it is being introduced everywhere. We are informed that immense quantities of this medicine is being sold in all sections of the South and Southwest, especially in the city of New Orleans and in Texas.
This much we say in justice to its proprietors, who are gentlemen of integrity, who would not engage in the manufacture and sale of a humbug.—*La Grange Reporter.* nov7dtf

OFFICE OF NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
159 and 161 Lake Street,
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1869.
Messrs. Lawshe & Haynes, Atlanta, Ga.:
Your letter of Oct. 6th, to Mr. P. S. Bartlett, General Traveling Agent of this Company, wherein you mention that certain statements have been made in your city, detrimental to the character of the Elgin Watches, for Finish and Durability, has been referred to me, and I desire to note briefly, in reply, as follows:

1st. As regards the finish of our movements. Upon this point, your own opinion, with the published testimonials of the most practical and experienced watch makers in the country, and the medals and diplomas that have been awarded to them for "perfect construction and fine finish," at eight different State Fairs, within the past two years, should be conclusive to your customers.

2d. As regards durability. The only possible criticism upon this point is, "that the Watches have been but a short time in market, and, although without doubt, they could not have gained the reputation they have without being more than ordinarily correct time-keepers, and of handsome appearance, it can not be known whether they will last." In reply to this, I have to say: First, that the Watches sold by us two and a half years ago, are in as good condition to-day, where they have had proper usage, as upon the day of their purchase. Second, that the use of machinery in the construction of our movements—and that of a superior kind—enables us to use a harder metal for pinions and wheels, than can be found in other watches not constructed in a similar manner, and secures less friction in the watch train, by the greater exactness and uniformity of machine over hand labor, and we know, and every mechanic knows, that watches made upon our American principle, are superior to and will out-last twice over all others.

3d. To settle the point definitely, you are authorized to say to your customers, that if any watch bearing our trade mark shall, with proper usage, within ten years from date of purchase, wear out so as to become useless to the owner, we will give a new movement, of the same grade, therefor.

Hoping this will meet all objections, and enable you to add to the large sales you have already made of Elgin Watches, I am yours, truly,
T. M. AVERY,
President National Watch Co.
oct24-eod6w

Special Notices.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS stirs all females.
E. F. B. prepared by J. P. Dromgoole & Co., Memphis.
Pale, delicate and feeble females cured with E. F. B.
Great rush everywhere for E. F. B.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m

DOCTORS AND EDITORS RECOMMEND E. F. B.
E. F. B. cures merchants' and Planters' wives.
Old chronic cases cured with E. F. B.
E. F. B. cures palpitation and leucorrhœa.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m.

MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK, selected by myself, is now complete, and I cordially invite my numerous Lady friends, and others to call and inspect my Goods, which they will find of the latest styles and at unusual low figures
MRS. J. FRANK,
Decatur street, opposite City Park,
A few Door's below Moore & Marsh's.
nov7-dtf

KING OF CHILLS IS SURE AND certain.
Dumb Ague—use King of Chills.
Children can use King of Chills.
King of Chills—the people's favorite.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m

CHINCILLAS! A GREAT VARIETY of Chincillas and cloaks at MRS. FRANK'S.
nov7-dtf

ARABS AND FANCY SHAWLS at MRS. FRANK'S
nov7-dtf

ALL OLD MEN SHOULD USE Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is the best and cheapest.
For the kidneys and bladder, Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
Effects of indiscretion—Dromgoole & Co's Buchu.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m

FURS! A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at prices to suit everybody, at MRS. J. FRANK'S.
nov7 dtf

THE SAILOR HAT AND COLLAR at MRS. FRANK'S.
nov7-dtf

IF YOU COUGH, USE DROMGOOLE & CO.'s Pectoral.
Dromgoole & Co's Pectoral is the best.
For winter colds—Dromgoole & Co.'s Pectoral.
Dromgoole & Co.'s Pectoral for the Lungs.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m

AN ELEGANT SELECTION OF Jet Chains, Charms, Hair Goods, etc., at MRS. FRANK'S.
nov7-dtf

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL Scotch Plaids at MRS. FRANK'S.
nov7-dtf

ONE DOSE OF DROMGOOLE & CO.'s Liver Pills cleanses the stomach, arouses the torpid liver, and hurries off all bilious accumulations. The best pill you ever used. Try one small box.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX.
dec3-d&W1m

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1867, by Morris Bernhardt in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama.

United States Hotel,

ATLANTA, GA.,
LADIES' ENTRANCE, FIRST FLOOR.
OFFICE, No. 34.

MORRIS BERNHARDT,

OPTICIAN,

Recently of New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight, his

BRAZILIAN DR. M. BERNHARDT PEBBLE TRADE MARK
ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1868 BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERKS OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AND

AUSTRALIAN CRYSTAL TRADE MARK

GLASS SPECTACLES,

Superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of

A CONCAVE CONVEX ELLIPSIS,

Admirably adapted to the organs of sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented. Used only by

Morris Bernhardt,
SPECTACLE AND OPTICAL Manufacturer.

THE ADVANTAGES of these Spectacles over all others are:

1. They can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light comfort to the spectacle-wearer hitherto unknown.

2. How to select Glasses. It requires professional guidance even when a good article is offered. Dr. Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

3. When the Eyes ache or pain through the action of a bright light, such as is reflected from the snow, sunny weather, white paper, and in reading, writing, sewing, or vivid colored bodies, these lenses, by softening the rays, effect a most agreeable sensation and give great relief.

4. These Spectacles are scientifically adjusted to every case of defective sight with unerring accuracy, whether arising from age, strain, over work, or premature decay, by Morris Bernhardt, on a new and exact principle, entirely his own, which has seldom failed to be correct.

5. After several years of public practice, adjusting spectacles to patients under every aspect of defective vision, as well as experience in an extensive, long established business in his Optical Stores, both here and in Europe, M. Bernhardt considers it a sufficient guarantee of his ability to supply such glasses as are best calculated for the assistance of imperfect sight.

6. M. Bernhardt, to signalize himself from the host of pretenders in his profession, with pride submits for inspection, copies of testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen of the most unquestionable respectability and talent in America; also, a number of certificates from well known gentlemen of distinction who have used his spectacles—the originals of all which he will be happy to show to those who may request it. The use of any of the following names or certificates hereunto affixed, without an actual possession of the same, would be a forgery, a capital offense, punishable by State imprisonment.

Testimony of Recommendations from Medical Gentlemen, Professors of the highest Opthalmic talent in Atlanta, Ga., and in the Union.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2, 1869.

I have examined carefully and with much interest, a collection of Glasses for the relief of impaired vision, submitted to me by Prof Bernhardt, an Optician. In adaptation to the end proposed, as well as in elegant workmanship, they are very superior, and deserving the patronage of whomsoever may unfortunately require their use.
H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

We fully concur in the above opinion of Dr. Miller.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, M. D.
JAS. F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3, 1869.

It affords me pleasure to state that I have carefully examined Professor Bernhardt's collection of Glasses for the eyes and from his explanation of the manner in which he adapts them to imperfect eyes, I am fully satisfied that he thoroughly comprehends the science of Optics, and that he is practically eminently skillful in the adaptation of instruments for the relief of all forms of imperfect vision within the scope of relief without an operation.

I am confirmed, in my own opinion of the Professor's merits of the testimony of the most reliable and prominent medical men in various cities in the United States, I most cheerfully commend him to all with whom my opinion may have any weight.
J. P. LOGAN, M. D.

Atlanta, Nov. 3, 1869.

We have examined Prof. Bernhardt's beautiful and extensive collection of Glasses for the relief of impaired vision, and believe them to be the best adapted to the ends for which they are intended than any we have ever seen, and further believe that the Professor is an accomplished Optician.
D. C. O'KEEFE, M. D.
JAS. M. BARBER, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3, 1869.

Prof. M. Bernhardt has furnished me with a pair of Concave lens which suit my case exactly. From personal experience I can cordially advise all persons whose natural vision requires the supplements of art to avail themselves of the Professor's skill. He has exhibited to me recommendations from eminent Physicians and Ministers, with many of whom I am personally acquainted. He is evidently an Optician who understands his business.
W. T. BRANTLY,
Pastor 2d Baptist Church.

I most cordially concur in the numerous testimonials I have seen to ching the excellency of Dr. Bernhardt as an Optician, and most freely commend those who are in need of aid in his line to apply to him. I do this in some measure from my own experience. I regard Dr Bernhardt as an accomplished Optician, and a gentleman deserving patronage.
JOHN S. WILSON, D. D.,
Pastor 1st Pres. Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Nov. 2, 1869.

I fully concur in the opinion of Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., in the above certificate.
W. M. CRUMLY,
Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, South.
Atlanta, Nov 3, 1869.

To the above testimonials I cheerfully add my name.
R. W. FULLER,
Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Atlanta.

Nashville, April 27, 1867.

The difference between Dr. Bernardt and most Opticans is according to my observation, that while they pretend to more than they know, he knows more of his business than he professes.
W. K. BOWLIN, M. D.

Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at M. Bernhardt's office, from the most reliable and well known gentlemen of the United States, among whom are:
JAMES L. ORR, Ex-Governor of S. C.
HORATIO SEYMOUR, Ex-Governor of N. Y.
R. M. PATTON, Ex-Governor of Alabama.
JONATHAN WORTH, Ex-Governor of N. C.
R. E. FENTON, Ex Governor of N. Y.
A. G. CURTIN, Ex-Governor of Penn.
R. B. HAYS, Governor of Ohio.
O. P. MORTON, Ex-Governor of Indiana.
ALEX RAMSEY, Ex-Governor of Minn.
HENRY A. SWIFT, Ex-Governor of Minn.
RICHARD YATES, Ex-Governor of Illinois.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE.

United States Hotel.

N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. Bernhardt will be able to remain here but a short time only.

I EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS.
nov2-dtf

L. H. BRADFIELD'S COLUMN.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vendor of the Celebrated

Smith's Tonic Syrup,

FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE AND FEVER,
—OR—
Chills and Fever.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office:
No. 40 Fifth Cross Street,
Louisville, Kentucky

Bull's Worm Destroyer.

To my United States and World-wide Readers.

I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my almanacs and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following letter from a highly educated and popular physician in Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold. Hear what the Doctor says of BULL'S WORM DESTROYER:

VILLANOW, Walker Co., Ga., June 29, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: I have recently given your "Worm Destroyer" several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I am free to confess that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary, they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine direct from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of such articles is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line M. D.'s, but I see no just cause or good sense in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any means to alleviate suffering humanity which I may be able to command—not hesitating because some one more ingenious than myself may have learned its effects first, and secured the sole right to secure that knowledge. However, I am by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of worthless nostrums that flood the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human flesh is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms. I am, sir, most respectfully,
JULIUS P. CLEMENT, M. D.

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

A Good Reason for the Captain's Faith.

READ THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER AND THE LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.

BENTON BARRACK'S, Mo., April 30, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case.

I was wounded two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not set up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I wish that that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige.
Capt. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1865, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Captain Johnson:

DR. BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhœa and scrofula, for which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. IT CURED HIM. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever scores and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover.
Respectfully JENNI JOHNSON

BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENT.
ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.
Testimony of Medical Men

STONEY POINT, White Co., Ark., May 23, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Last February I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedron Bitters.

My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, has been down with rheumatism for some time, commenced on the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.

Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.

Dr. Coffee, who has been in bad health for several years—stomach and liver affected—he improved very much by the use of your Bitters. In deed, the Cedron Bitters has given you great popularity in this settlement. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicines this fall, especially of your Cedron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me via Memphis, care Rickett & Neely.
Respectfully, C. B. WALKER.

All the above remedies for sale by

L. H. BRADFIELD,
DRUGGIST,
WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA
[illegible]

F. M. JACK. W. P. CHISOLM

CONFECTIONERIES!

F. M. JACK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CANDIES,

WHOLESALE PRICE 21 CENTS Per POUND.

Crackers,

WHOLESALE PRICE 8 CENTS Per POUND

Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Ga

june24-d1y

FRIEDBERGER & STROUSE

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, STRAW GOODS, etc.
113 and 115 North Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVE just received, direct from Europe, a full Stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, consisting of every thing kept in their line. We shall keep throughout the season, a large supply of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, of the latest styles. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to examine our Stock. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Extra inducements offered to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed oct15-d2m

Murfee's Soil Pulverizer
—AND—
DEEP TILLAGE PLOW

Patented as Sub-soil Plow.

I AM NOW READY TO SUPPLY THIS BEST OF ALL PLOWS.

Call soon. MARK W. JOHNSON,
Guano and Commission Merchant,
July14— Broad street.

FICKEN HOUSE,
PEACHTREE STREET,
BY MR. AND MRS. J. ARCHER.

REGULAR and transient boarders taken at moderate rates. Good Fare and excellent accommodation. nov9-d3m

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ETC.
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Now is the Time to Plant.
White Wire Clothes Lines,
SAUSAGE CUTTERS, ETC.
All at the Seed Store of
MARK W. JOHNSON,
Guano and Commission Merchant,
July— Broad street.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.
oct26-d&w3m

Terhune & Thomas,
Commission Merchants in
LIVE STOCK.

SLAUGHTERERS and Packers—wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. constantly on hand,

Sausages, Corned and Spiced Beef.

Also, a large quantity of Choice Lard, prepared by ourselves for the trade and family use. We beg leave to inform the public, that we have just completed our very extensive arrangements for Slaughtering and Packing Hogs, and would call the attention of parties interested to the very superior Market which Atlanta affords for short Meats or Bones. We would also suggest to merchants, the advantage of slaughtering and packing their own Bulk Meats in the city. We are able to slaughter and deliver from three to five hundred Hogs a day. Direct letters to P. O. Box 61, Atlanta, Ga. nov13-d3m

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:

By Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of said State.

To the People of Georgia:

The recent renewal of active hostilities against the person and property of colored citizens and white Republicans by the organized bands of secret assassins in certain portions of the State, seems to indicate a concert of action and a purpose on the part of said organizations to persist in defying the civil law.

It therefore behooves the good people of this State to see to it that the commonwealth be not further injured and defamed by the acts of persons who, it is believed, are wholly without interest in, or regard for, the welfare of the State.

It is the duty of every county, town, or municipal corporate authority to ensure perfect protection for life and property to every resident within their borders; and, whereas, in many cases the local officials fail to exercise efficient means to secure this result, the good citizens within such limits—those having a material interest at stake, or the best interest of the State at heart—should see to it that prompt measures are at once taken under the civil law to arrest and bring to punishment the members of these organizations of secret robbers and assassins. Under the statutes at present in force, the Executive is prevented from taking active measures for the suppression of civil disorders, and it is therefore all the more important that every good citizen should feel it his individual duty to become a peace officer, and to aid in securing to every inhabitant that perfect protection guaranteed by the Constitution, and without which we can never enjoy either civil liberty or material prosperity.

Outrages such as have heretofore and are now again disgracing our State, can not be tolerated or excused without involving the whole community.

The time has arrived when these outrages must cease, or the good people of the whole State will be held responsible for their continuance.

To the end that no motive may be wanting to stimulate the people to action in bringing to punishment the violators of the law, I hereby offer a reward of Five Thousand Dollars each for the arrest, with evidence to convict, of the person or persons engaged in the murder of Hon. Joseph Adkins, white, a Republican Senator of the 19th District.

And of the person or persons engaged in the murder of Dr. Benjamin Ayer, white, a Republican Representative from the county of Jefferson.

And of the person or persons engaged in the outrage committed upon the person of William Hardeman, white, of the county of Oglethorpe, when on or about the 31st day of October last, he was tied to a tree and brutally whipped, the outrage having been committed by a body of disguised men for no other reason, as is alleged, than that Hardeman was charged with being a Radical.

And of the person or persons engaged in the outrage committed upon the person of Hon. Abraham Colby, colored, Representative from the county of Greene, who on or about the 30th day of October last, was taken from his bed at night and cruelly beaten, the outrage having been committed by a body of twenty-five or thirty disguised men, for the reason, as is alleged, that he, the said Colby, visited Atlanta and requested of the military authorities protection for the freedmen's school, located in the town of Greenesboro', in the county of Greene.

And of the person or persons engaged in the depredation upon the office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the United States Government in the town of Washington, county of Wilkes, on or about the night of the 13th instant, when, as is alleged, the office was broken open and books, papers, etc., scattered and destroyed, and notices left warning the Assessor to leave the District.

And of the person or persons engaged in the assault upon the house of the Hon. Eli Barnes, colored, Republican Representative from the county of Hancock, when, as is alleged, a body of masked men at, or about the hour of 1 o'clock, on the night of the 10th instant, surrounded his residence and by threats of personal violence forced him to leave the county.

And of the person or persons, who, at or near the hour of 10 o'clock, on the night of the 15th instant, fired ten or twelve gunshots into a camp of colored laborers, on the line of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad in the county of Telfair, whereby one man was killed and another severely wounded.

And of the person or persons, who, on Thursday night of Court Week, October Term, about midnight, said to be a body of sixty men in disguise, surrounded the residence of the Sheriff of the county of Hancock, demanded and obtained from him the keys of the jail and released from the jail one James Oxford, white, a notorious outlaw, awaiting his trial for the murder of John Taylor, a respectable citizen of said county.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-Fourth.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
By the Governor:
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.
dec1-d&w

THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
—OR—
LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Sourness of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
Billious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALA.
DR. L. B. ABBETT—I do hereby certify that your Liver Medicine, has cured my wife of the Sick Headache, and I would recommend it to all who are suffering with it. She was afflicted all her life—at least thirty-five years. Has no symptoms now.
JAMES B. JONES.

RANDOLPH CO., ALA., JAN. 2, 1845
DR. L. B. ABBETT—I take pleasure in saying to you, that my wife has been afflicted for twelve years, and after taking a few portions of your Liver Medicine, was restored to her wonted health, and remains so, with very little symptom of the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint
JOEL FOWLER.

For sale by all the Druggists in Atlanta, and by Druggists everywhere.
CRAWFORD & WALKER, Prop'rs,
nov24-dly West Point, Ga.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

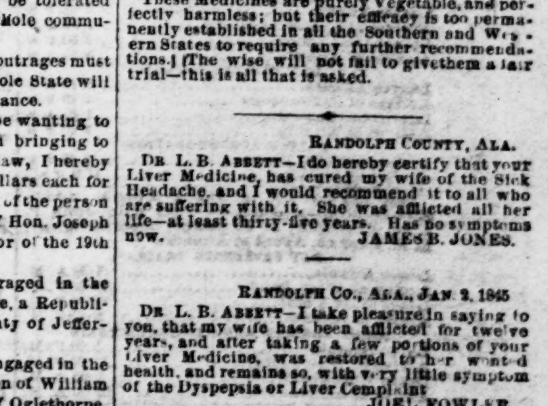
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL, ON AND after this date sell

COAL CREEK COAL,
AT THE YARD,
At 30 Cents per Bushel,
FOR CASH ONLY.

Blacksmiths' Coal at 25 cents per bushel. Orders not accompanied by the Cash, will be charged at 35 cents.
EDWARD PARSONS,
J. M. BORN, JR. & CO.
Atlanta, Nov. 30, 1869. dec1-d1w

FOR SALE.

65 ACRES of Land in one mile of Atlanta—40 acres cleared—half of it fresh land. Well watered. New house with two rooms, with piazza to it. Splendid Dairy and Fruit Farm. Will sell a bargain. Will take Cotton for it. Address J. S. WILLSON
aug15tf of Pemberton, Wilson, Taylor & Co.



DR. SHALLENBERGER'S
Fever and Ague
ANTIDOTE
Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only Medicine that will

CURE IMMEDIATELY

and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.
Sold by all Druggists.
nov6-d&wly

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE TWO OCEANS.

Two seas amid the night
In the moonshine roll and sparkle,
Now spread in the silver light,
Now sudden, and wail, and darkle.

The one has a billowy motion,
And from land to land it gleams:
The other is Sleep's wide ocean,
And its glimmering waves are dreams.

The one with murmur and roar
Bears fleets round coast and islet;
The other, without a shore,
Ne'er knew the track of a pilot.

STERLING.

Facts.

The Coats' thread company are erecting buildings, at a cost of $250 000 for the American branch of their business.

A Rochester paper says that the true source of the Nile don't bother America half so much as some of the bad breaks on the Erie canal.

Main street, in Columbia, S. C., was lighted on Wednesday night last for the first time since General Sherman put out its lamps.

A Confederate Army and Navy Survivors' Association has been organized in South Carolina, with General Wade Hampton, as President.

Female Intrigues at the Harem, in Constantinople, are believed to have much to do with the intense exasperation of the Sultan Abdul Aziz at the conduct of the Khedive of Egypt.

Iowa has built this year 643 miles of railroad. At the close of 1864 there were but 793 miles finished in the State; now there are 2,094 miles completed. Massachusetts in January last had only 1,425 miles.

A man assigned to a room in the hotel at Sedalia, Mo., found a lady's nightgown that had been forgotten by the lady occupant. He sent it to the clerk with the message: "This is of no use to me empty."

Parties who are talking about starting new daily papers in this city may derive some encouragement from the fact that the San Francisco Times lived for three years and did not sink but two hundred thousand dollars.

Elaborate toilets for the Opera are not in fashion with New York ladies this season. Whether the change is purely one of taste, or whether it is a result of the tightness in the money market, are questions upon which the oracles are dumb.

An English journal considers that there are only two persons in the United States who have not communicated their views on the Byron question to the newspapers, and they are citizens of Cape Cod who went off mackeral fishing ten weeks ago, and have not returned.

A few days ago, as the steamer Evansville was on her way from Louisville to Evansville, the wife of Capt. Van Meter, while washing her hands, deposited her wedding ring, a fine diamond that cost two hundred and fifty dollars, in the washbowl, and, afterward, forgetting the ring, emptied the bowl into the river, over the side of the boat.

Olive Logan was asked by an impudent wag, the other day, if it was true, as the papers report, that she wore fifteen hundred dollars on her head in the shape of hair. "Quite true," replied the gentle Olive; "and it is also true that I wear twenty thousand dollars in my mouth in the shape of teeth, and half a million dollars in shape of tongue, to say nothing of the billion or two of dollars in the shape of eyes, ears, and such small deer. And, to tell the truth, I wouldn't sell out even at these figures."

Mlle. Cora Pearl has just been creating a lively sensation in Paris. She appeared as Cupid in *Orphee aux Enfers*, in pale, thin, flesh-colored tights, with a little blue mantle, trimmed with gold flowers and fringe, over the shoulders. For the rest, except a necklace of pearls and a pair of gold sandals, she had nothing on, save a gauzy covering, which, as a Parisian journalist described it, "*Commence bien au dessus du genon pour se terminer bien au dessous de la poitrine.*" To behold this, a considerable number of fashionables, on the first night, paid $37 for a place, and $110 for a small box!

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; R. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.00 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.45 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

Passengers for Milledgeville, Washington and Athens, Ga., must take Day Passenger Train from Augusta and Atlanta.

Passengers for West Point, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans, must leave Augusta on Night Passenger train to make close connections.

Passengers for Nashville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis can take either train and make connections.

Through Tickets, and Baggage checked through to the above places.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. No change of cars on Night Passenger and Mail Trains between Augusta and West Point.

S. K. JOHNSON, Assistant Supt.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, April 9, 1869.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—E. HULBERT, Superintendent; E. B. WALKER, Master of Transportion

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	7 25 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 10 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	5 50 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	3 55 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 15 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 45 P M
Leaves Chattanooga	4 40 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 P M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Atlanta	4 15 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	11 0 0 A M

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:30 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta; H. W. BRONSON, Master Transportation:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.55 A M
Arrive at Macon	1.40 P M
Leave Macon	7.55 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	3.10 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.18 P M
Arrive at Macon	3.33 A M
Leave Macon	8.50 P M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.47 A M

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	7 o'clock, A M
Close at	7 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

J. L. DUNNING, P. M.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: JAMES L. DUNNING, Postmaster; JAMES DUNNING, Jr., Assistant Postmaster and Mailing Clerk; E. A. MCLAUGHLIN, Money Order Clerk; H. C. HOLCOMBE, Register Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; J. F. WOODWARD, Gents' Delivery; R. J. ASHFORD, Ladies' Delivery; ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk's Assistant.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 " 2 P.M.	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	6.30 P M.	5 P.M.
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	6.30 P.M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P. M.	6 A.M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A.M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P.M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P.M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.30 P. M.	7 A.M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.30 P. M.	7 A.M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Marble Works and Mirrors

Railroads.

Winter Arrangement!

—:o:—

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

—:o:—

THE OLD RELIABLE PASSENGER ROUTE

TO ALL

Northern, Eastern and Western Cities,

Carrying Great Southern Express.

—:o:—

The Only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Preventing a possibility of twenty-four (24) hours delay, incident to lines having but one Daily Train.

—:o:—

The United States Mail

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK

Is Carried Exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

8:15 A. M.--5:50 P. M.

Making close connection at Kingston for

Rome, Selma, Meridian and New Orleans.

At Chattanooga, with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for all points

NORTH AND EAST VIA LYNCHBURG.

The Memphis and Charleston, for

Canton, Memphis and New Orleans,

AND POINTS WEST.

The Nashville and Chattanooga, for

Nashville and all Points North, East and West via Louisville.

—:o:—

Passengers have choice of

TWENTY-SIX DIFFERENT ROUTES

FROM

Atlanta to New York.

—:o:—

PULLMAN'S TRAVELING PALACES

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

The Best Eating Houses in the Country.

—:o:—

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

—:o:—

Finely Finished Cars well Heated and Ventilated.

—:o:—

QUICK TIME AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

—:o:—

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices for all Points Reached by this Line.

—:o:—

FARE SAME AS BY OTHER ROUTES.

—:o:—

Baggage Checked Through

—:o:—

We do not advertise our Conductors. Their department and attention do that.

B. W. WRENN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
E. B. WALKER, Master Transportation.
E. HULBERT, Superintendent,
nov28-d3m

THE

GREAT SOUTHERN

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase **Through Tickets** and have their **Baggage Checked** through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

ON

All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at

Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT,

General Ticket Agent Georgia Railroad.

aprill—

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Cures diseases of the Liver and Stomach

Tutt's Expectorant,

A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight

The great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,

Warranted the best dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. june23-dly

JOHN N. COOPER,

WAREHOUSE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA,

WILL give his personal attention to Corn Flour and Bacon, consigned to him and will buy Cotton on commission. oct17-d3m

W. POWERS. | W. E POWERS. | R. H. POWERS.

W. POWERS & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers, Produce,

—AND—

TOBACCO MERCHANTS,

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov18—

THE WILLINGHAM FERTILIZER

FOR COTTON, CORN, WHEAT.

THIS STANDARD MANURE, named after a well known practical Planter of Georgia and South Carolina, combines in a concentrated form all the fertilizing elements necessary for the production of COTTON, CORN and WHEAT, and by its use is certain to increase not only the yield, but to improve the quality of the products It is made with a special view to the wants of the soils of the South, and can be relied upon as to excellence of material, containing highly necessary substances, the great cost of which have heretofore precluded their being in common use It can be depended on as uniform, always reliable, and productive of good crops.

ALBANY, GA., September, 1869.

Having a full knowledge of the composition and process of manufacture of the "Willingham Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Rice Fertilizer," I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a most reliable fertilizer one of the best in use, and most particularly adapted to the soil of Georgia and South Carolina.

THOMAS H. WILLINGHAM.

Price per ton, 2000 lbs.
Price per ton, 2000 lbs.
1st, on approved city acceptance.

B. L. WILLINGHAM,

GENERAL SUPERVISING AGENT,

FOR

South Carolina, Georgia & Alabama

PHILLIPS & MYERS,

MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENTS,

Savannah, Georgia.

W. M. & R. J. LOWRY,

AGENTS,

Atlanta. - - - - Georgia.

nov20-d8m

HENRY BAKER'S PATENT LEATHER

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of authority in me vested by an order from the Court of Ordinary of Gordon county, Georgia, I will sell on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN DECEMBER NEXT,

before the Court House door, in the town of Calhoun, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Lot number 148, 20 acres, more or less, lot number 147, and lot number 175, 100 acres, more or less, 7 acres of lot number not known, in the 24th district and 3d section of said county. Sold as the property of James M. Smith, Sr., deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms cash. JOHN J. DODD,

nov20-dtd Administrator.

PLEASE READ THE NAMES ATTACHED TO THIS

TESTIMONIAL.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, September 1, 1869.

WE, the undersigned, are using the "MUTUAL FRIEND" Cooking Stove, manufactured by "The National Stove Works, of New York, and believing it to be the best Cooking Stove in the market, cordially recommend them to all who desire to purchase a first-class article.

GEN. R. H. COLQUITT, Vice-President Southern Life Ins. Company.
MAJ. J. B. MORGAN, Special Agent Ætna Insurance Company.
H. T. PHILLIPS, of Phillips & Crew.
CAPT. J. MORRISON, of McNaught, Ormond & Co.
J. O. BRUCKNER, Atlanta, Ga.
COL. R. F. MADDOX, Tobacco Merchant, Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. E. S. OVERBY, Atlanta, Ga.
J. M. BORN, Jr., Coal Merchant, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN H. FLYNN, State Railroad Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
NELSON J. DOOLITTLE, Conductor, State Railroad.
JOHN A. DOANE, Atlanta, Ga.
R. J. DAWSON, Atlanta, Ga.
REV. JULIUS T. CURTIS, Atlanta, Ga.
J. H. GOLDSMITH, Atlanta Intelligencer.

We are the Sole Agents, in Atlanta, for "The National Stove Works," and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of their Cooking and Heating Stoves, which we sell Wholesale and Retail, at Factory prices; and, also, a full stock of House Furnishing Goods.

DAVID HUESTIS.
FRED. HOPE.

HUESTIS & HOPE,
Markham's Empire Block,
Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

sept24—dtf

JOHN KEELY,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has now on hand a well selected stock, which has been

Purchased Since the Recent decline in Prices,

and will be offered EXCEEDINGLY LOW. He will constantly received well selected additions to this stock

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is solicited towards the following named goods, which are

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

Viz: Black and Brown (English) Water-proof Cloth; all colors in Ladies' Cloths, (all-wool) all colors in "Gilberts'" Opera Flannels, 10-4 Blankets, beautiful quality, (EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP,) Lancaster and Marseilles Quilts. A choice lot of Irish Linens, Diapers, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, D'Oylies, etc., etc.

A LARGE LOT OF DRESS GOODS

At 50 cents per yard, well worth 90 cents. Balmoral Skirts $1.25 and $1.50 each, good quality.

A LARGE VARIETY PANTS' GOODS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

And, in short, everything required to constitute a complete, well assorted stock, an inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

JOHN KEELY,

nov14-dim J. M. Gannon's Old Stand, Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

DIXIE COMING OUT OF THE ASHES!

A NEW WOOLEN MILL,

Located Seven Miles South of Marietta, Ga.

THE CONCORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing WOOLEN GOODS for Men's wear, adapted to the Southern trade. We warrant our goods to be durable and of superior finish, and equal to the same class of goods manufactured East. We invite the attention of purchasers to the many handsome styles of goods now on hand, and being manufactured for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

We, also, MANUFACTURE WOOL INTO CLOTH OF DIFFERENT KINDS AND COLORS ON SHARES, or charge a reasonable amount per yard for same.

OUR CUSTOM ROLL CARDS

Are in successful operation, giving general satisfaction. We

CARD WOOL FOR TOLL OR CASH.

Our Rolls can be be had in Atlanta and Marietta.

Messrs. MOORE & MARSH are the Agents for the sale of our goods in Atlanta.

For any information address: J. B. DANIELL, Agent, Marietta, Ga.

sep9-d3m

LANDSBERG'S

LUMBER YARD.

Opposite Georgia Railroad Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

SAWED SHINGLES AND LATHES.

ALL KINDS DRY & FRAMING LUMBER.

Orders for

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS,

Filled in Two Days Notice.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

nov28-dtf

Free to Book Agents

WE will send a handsome Prospectus of our New illustrated Family Bible, to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

nov18-d&wim Atlanta, Ga.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS

AND

MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 *Canal Street, New York.*

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAW GOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Astor House.
nov23-dly

For Economical Advertising

GO TO THE

ATLANTA STENCIL & VARIETY WORKS.

BEN. Z. DUTTON,

Practical Stencil Cutter, Designer and Engraver,

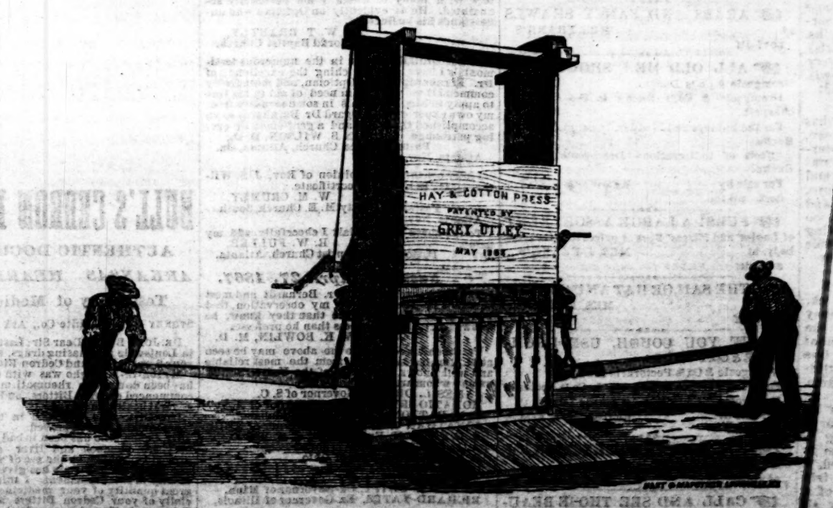
Corner of Broad and Hunter Streets,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

AGENTS WANTED.

nov27— [oct5-dly]

"THE UTLEY COTTON PRESS."



A new invention of power whereby all friction is overcome. The simplicity, economy and durability of this Press establishes all which, and the more so, that a power so simple should of long have been appropriated. The strain is wholly upon two (2) iron Bars 1½ inches square operating on these bars as if two men were pulling at each end in contrary direction, which will enable a density of 120,000 pounds each. With this Press two men can do all the packing or pressing of a ten pound bale in the space of eight minutes, and if need be one man can operate, only requiring more time. This Press will not occupy more space than a Piano, and can be placed under the Gin and receive the Cotton direct from the Gin, thus dispensing with the Lint Room, and can be readily taken apart and transported, as it is simple and light. We can supply these Presses cheaper than any other Press offered. We will send circulars to any desiring, and would advise all wanting Presses to withhold buying until they examine this. We will, at an early day, have one on exhibition in Atlanta, when it can be seen.

Press complete $125; Irons complete $35.

These presses are now being manufactured in Atlanta, Columbus, Augusta and Macon, and all important points throughout the State where its merits can be seen. All are assured that no invention has been made in any machine for the purpose of packing Cotton, Hay, Straw, Shucks, or Moss for sale by

B. P. GLENN, Agt.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.,

Commission and Tobacco Merchants.

1869 Jordan, Howard & Harralson, 1869

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TOBACCO, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.

—OF—

All the Choice Brands and Qualities

—AT—

jan7 LOWEST CASH PRICE.

CENTRAL CITY CONDITION POWDERS

—FOR—

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry

A Reliable Medicine for Diseases Incident to all kinds of Stock

THESE POWDERS strengthen the stomach, tone, invigorate, eradicate disease from the system, and restore them to a healthy condition. They are a sure preventive of

LUNG FEVER,

And a certain remedy for Diseases Incident to a HORSE, such as

GLANDERS,
YELLOW WATER,
DISTEMPER,
FOUNDER,
HEAVES,
SLAVERING,
COUGH,
FEVER,
Loss of Appetite and Energy.

FOR MILCH COWS.

By actual experience it has been proven that these Powders will increase the quality of

MILK AND CREAM 25 PER CENT,

And make the BUTTER FIRM and SWEET.

In Fattening Cattle it gives them an appetite, loosens the hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

FOR HOGS AND SHEEP.

For all diseases of these animals—such as COUGHS, ULCERS IN THE LUNGS, HOG CHOLERA, and the ROT IN SHEEP—these Powders are invaluable. They will cure a cough, and promote the growth of stunted Pigs.

FOR POULTRY.

These Powders are a certain Cure and Preventive of CHOLERA, and other diseases of CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, etc., and will improve the condition of all kinds of Fowls.

These Powders are offered to the public with a guarantee of practical usefulness to all who use a stock of any kind. All Druggists have them for sale, at FIFTY CENTS per box. Full directions accompany each box. The trade supplied at a liberal discount by the Sole Manufacturers.

For sale in Atlanta by Pemberton, Wilson, Taylor & Co., and L. H. Brailsford.

L. W. HUNT & CO.,

oct18-d&W3m DRUGGISTS, CHERRY STREET, MACON, GA.

M. O. MARKHAM,

Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, CALF SKINS,

SHOE FINDINGS, ETC.,

Empire Block, Whitehall St.

oct14-d3m Atlanta, Georgia.

T. A. CHASTAIN. W. E. FOX.

CHASTAIN & FOX,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE DEALERS

NO. 4, GRANITE BLOCK,

Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE have now in Store the best assorted Stock of Furniture in the city, which we offer at prices that defy competition, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Office Furniture in suits or single pieces.

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS,

SIDEBOARDS, 1-4 MARBLE AND FULL MARBLE,

BOOK-CASES, WARDROBES,

HAT RACKS, WASHSTANDS, ETC.,

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOPS.

The Largest Lot of Chairs that were ever in the city at one time, all of white weavers.

WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Now is your time to Buy Cheap and Good Bargains. We are determined to sell at such low prices that can be bought here. Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before going North, as they will save the cost of transportation. Ladies especially are invited to call and examine this great Bargain Store.

Don't forget the place,

GRANITE BLOCK BROAD STREET.

sep30-d3m

1869. FALL STOCK. 1869

M. C. & J. F. KISER,

WHITEHALL STREET,

Offer to the Trade the Celebrated Velocipede Brand

DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS,

THIRTY-TWO INCHES WIDE—SURPASSING ALL OTHERS.

We also offer to the trade a large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing. Having bought early in the season, at rates much lower than the present, we will offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.

To meet the increased demand, we have, in addition to our Sale Room on the ground floor, opened a second floor, exclusively for the Wholesale Trade. This room is large and well lighted, and well ventilated. Buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock.